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"This explains his common bond with our democratic ally, Chiang Kai-shek," he says. This great democratic spirit, he continues, makes possible the continued bombings in Asia. The writer has won the DSC, the Air Medal and Purple Heart "in the war against fascism," he states.

SUPREME COURT AGAIN DOOMS WILLIE MCGEE

—See Page 4

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New York, Tuesday, January 16, 1951
26 ★ ★

TRUMAN'S BUDGET--

- 70% for War
- More \$\$ for Trusts
- Less \$\$ for People

— See Story Page 3, Editorial Page 7 —

15% Rent Hike Set for March 15

By Michael Singer

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick tonight dealt a sledge-hammer blow to millions of tenants when he recommended to the Legislature "liberalization" of the state rent control law to permit a 15 percent rent increase. These rent boosts will be based, he said either on "voluntary" tenant-landlord leases or by a "fair net return" formula.

That rents may go still higher was clear in McGoldrick's 203-page rent control plan. In his "fair net return" adjustments,

McGoldrick said: "There may be a rare case in which a tenant may have to pay more than 15 percent if it is essential in order to bring his landlord to the 'break-even' point."

McGoldrick's plan, submitted on the eve of the tenants lobby here tomorrow went further even than fearful tenants expected.

He proposed that the statutory provisions dealing with evictions be "eased," opening the way for wholesale evictions.

He established a precedent for "recurring" rent increases yearly by "limiting" landlord applications for a 15 percent boost to one a year.

His recommendations automatically become law March 15 unless vetoed by the Legislature

before Feb. 15, and remain law until June 30, 1952.

McGoldrick's recommendations are:

1.—Allowance of a four percent return on the equalized assessed valuation of the property, including as an operating expense an allowance of 2 percent for depreciation of the value of buildings where that value has not been fully depreciated.

2.—A special procedure for small homeowners of four units or less who have been unable in the past to qualify under "hardship" provisions. The Rent Commission, which previously demanded a record for operating expenses, will now use the four and two percent "fair net return" formula.

3.—That no increase of more than 15 percent be granted "in

ASSEMBLYMAN DEMANDS PUBLIC HEARING ON RENTS

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Assemblyman Louis Peck, Bronx Democrat, tonight demanded public hearings "within the next few weeks" to give tenants an opportunity to answer McGoldrick's 15 percent rent boost plan.

Peck sent wires to Gov. Dewey, D. Mallory Stephens, chairman of the joint legislative commission on rents, and McGoldrick.

any one year," with each landlord limited to one application a year.

4.—That eviction obstacles for owner occupancy be "eased" and in some instances, removed. Owners of cooperative apartments who have had such ownership for more than two years

will now be given the same rights as homeowners.

5.—That where a five percent vacancy appears in a housing area or classification of housing, there should be a "sufficiently free market to permit the resumption of normal bar-

(Continued on Page 4)

Tenant Lobby in Albany Today

—See Page 5

Wisconsin Legislator Urges Our Armies Be Called Home

HARTLAND, Wis., Jan. 15.—State Sen. Chester E. Dempsey urged here that we call our armed forces home from abroad and let the other peoples work out their own problems in their own way. "If we had an ounce of brains left," he said, "we would call home our armies and navies and snoopers and leave the poor people of other nations to work out their own problems in their own way." He pointed out that if we were in the next 36 years to spend on peace what we spent in the last 36 years on war, "this world would blossom like a rose and it would be the paradise that God intended it to be."

Sen. Dempsey said, "No one would have to work over 25 hours per week and there would be an abundance and room for all, and if there is still another paradise in the hereafter, fine and dandy. We could lay a huge bet on that." Dempsey declared "the people are fed up with the whole business" of war and are hoping "some honest statesmen will come forward and tell the truth."

"Our country is in a mess," he said. "Our statesmen, our educators and judges have sold out for a pension, the press for advertising, the clergy have washed their hands of this world and are grooming us for the paradise to come."

"We have thought control," the senator charged in a letter to The Capitol Times, of Madison. "No one dares to tell the truth. The Bible says: 'Their words are smooth as butter but they have war in their hearts.'"

"They pray for peace, but gird for war," he declared. "Since 1914 alone we have spent over one trillion dollars on wars, not to mention the number killed, maimed, and the millions starved to death. And now we are hysterically preparing for World War III."

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From the ground and from the sky.

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Lying there so still and dead.

"Peace on Earth" While mothers' sons
Lie dead amid the bombs and guns.

"Peace on Earth" The human race
Atomic death, destruction face.

"Peace on Earth" They mock and cry
While raining death from out the sky.

1951?

"Peace on Earth" Oh come and stay
That babes may live the mothers pray.

"Peace on Earth" Shall be our aim
No wars, no blood, no boys to maim.

"Peace on Earth" This is our right
So man may live to love not fight.

"Peace on Earth" The Brotherhood of man
A life of love no greed can ban.

"Peace on Earth" It shall be won
By men of wisdom and work well done.

"Peace on Earth" Come join the fight
To save this earth for Peace not Might.

—ALVINA HAYMAN, Grantsburg, Wis.

Milwaukee . . .

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The paper reports the remarks of Fred W. Bentley, "who identified himself as a former professor at Marquette University, Milwaukee State Teachers College and the University of Minnesota," and who declared: "It is the capitalist nations which are holding a club over Russia. We are the real aggressors."

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Ithaca . . .

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The Ithaca Journal writes an editorial directed to Senators Ives and Lehman which warns them that "people hereabouts think much more about their young men and the useless sacrifice of their lives" than they think of "fighting the Communists in Asia."

"We can have more Koreas, either in Asia or Europe," says the Journal. "We must be shown that the safety of the United States is actually and not rhetorically involved."

St. Louis . . .

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Leaders in Washington are "interested only in saving face" and to the devil with the lives of our clean-cut American sons," said Mrs. Ben Snedeker in a letter to the Globe-Democrat.

"Haven't there been too many of them sacrificed in Korea already?" she asked. "How long are we going to sit still and take it?"

BROCKTON, MASS. . . .

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"I would like to make a request of your newspaper. I am in Korea this Christmas Day. Stop. Get me out of here."

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SYRACUSE . . .

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The Syracuse Post-Standard runs a three-column letter from a reader named Seward Sanford, of Seneca Falls, who quotes a communication he received from Europe that said, "In Germany young people don't want to fight against Russia . . . and if you force us we will become the worst soldiers we ever were."

The letter, written by a student at Cologne University, Germany, quotes the Germans as saying, "The crimes our generals in Nuremberg were hanged for are done by U. S. generals in Korea in the same way without punishment."

HEMPSTEAD, L. I. . . .

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 15.—Two women of Levittown take a crack at Newsday, the daily here, for a column which "stated how dejected and bitter" the GI's were for leaving Seoul.

They, Harriet L. Wesser and Hilda Tax, quote a letter from a major in Korea to his wife which said: "Those lucky Canadians—I wonder how come they are being withdrawn from Korea."

The women wrote they thought all GI's should be withdrawn instead of "being kept there to die, probably so they can't get back here and tell the real truth."

"Don't tell me," they continue, "our sentiments are due to the personal stake we have. We are not unique in our attitudes."

"If you dismiss these opinions because they are slanted, remember how many millions of citizens have slanted views."

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High Court Backs Right Not to Betray Confidences

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The U. S. Supreme Court today reiterated his position that a witness before a Grand Jury may legally refuse to answer questions concerning the activities and records of the Communist Party. The Supreme Court had taken that position in December in the case of Patricia Blau.

In an opinion announced this afternoon, involving Irving Blau, husband of Patricia, a majority went further and ruled that a witness cannot be penalized for refusing to answer questions of a Grand Jury which concern confidential communications between a husband and wife.

The opinion was delivered by Justice Hugo Black. Justices Sherman Minton and Robert Jackson dissented on the husband-wife issue.

Justice Tom Clark, who participated in the prosecution of the Blaus as Attorney-General, did not participate in the decision.

After ruling on the claim of privilege

against self-incrimination, Justice Black said:

"This leaves for consideration the validity of the sentence insofar as it rests on the failure of petitioner to disclose the whereabouts of his wife."

Black's opinion quoted the district judge as declaring at the time of the original trial that Mrs. Blau knew that she and a number of others were "wanted" as witnesses by the Grand Jury but she "hid out," apparently so that the process . . . could not be served upon her."

Black then continued:

Several of the witnesses who appeared were put in jail for contempt of court. Under such circumstances it seems highly probable that Mrs. Blau secretly told her husband where she could be found. Petitioner's refusal to betray his wife's trust therefore was both understandable and lawful. We have no doubt that he was entitled to claim his privilege."

State Senate Gets Bianchi Bill To Outlaw Stuyvesant Town Bias

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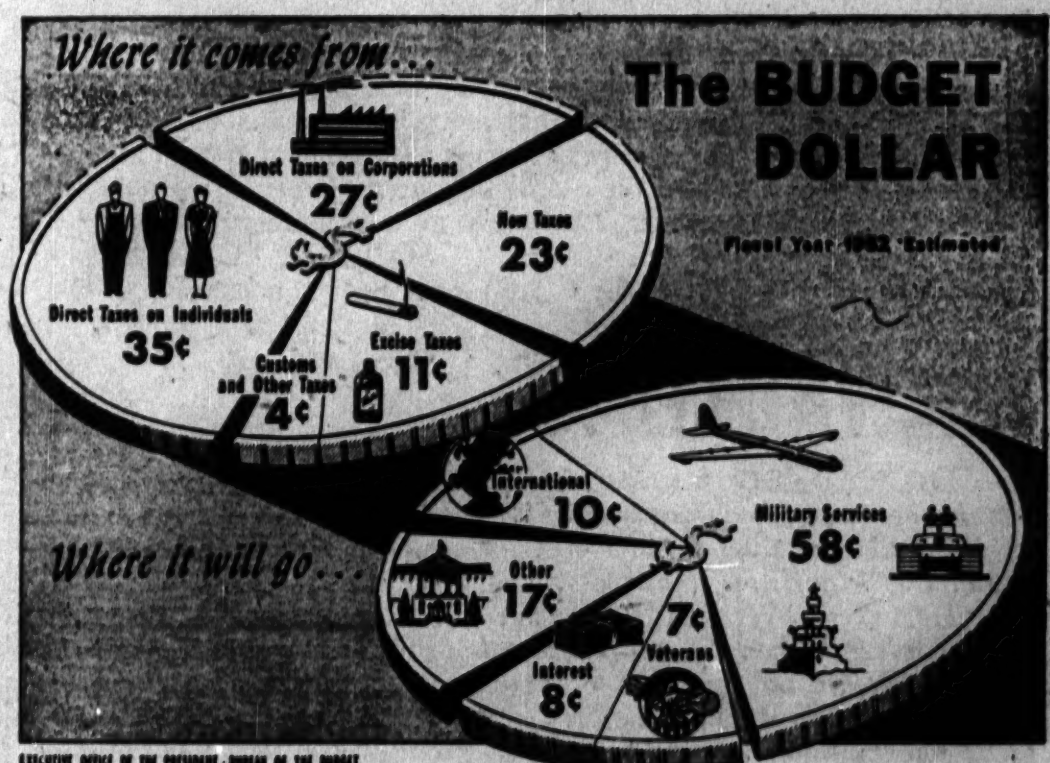
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— See Story Page 3, Editorial Page 7 —

Who Pays? Who Gets the \$\$



The above chart tells the story.

It shows where the money comes from, and who gets it.

It comes out of the pockets of the people, especially the working class.

It goes into the pockets of the rich corporations who own the big industries.

The government acts as the collector, the go-between, for the trusts.

The 35 percent income taxes rest heaviest on the low-income groups. The excise taxes on cigarettes, gasoline, etc., hit the consumer and let the rich get away. The corporation taxes are passed on, with government connivance, in the present set-up. The proposed new taxes will come from wages and salaries mostly. The people pay.

But the trusts collect. Sixty-eight cents of every tax dollar will go to the makers of munitions (the "international" item means arms shipments). The same Wall Street crew gets another eight as interest.

Benefits to vets, arising out of their services to the nation, equal 7—that's all. What is left is for "normal government"—with a few cents going for real welfare, schools, health, etc.

Such is the picture of the functioning of the Government in Washington today, by its own figures.

The "defense" propaganda is an alibi. The Government is clearly fattening the trusts at the expense of America.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The Syracuse Post-Standard runs a three-column letter from a reader named Seward Sanford, of Seneca Falls, who quotes a communication he received from Europe that said, "In Germany young people don't want to fight against Russia . . . and if you force us we will become the worst soldiers we ever were."

The letter, written by a student at Cologne University, Germany, quotes the Germans as saying, "The crimes our generals in Nuremberg were hanged for are done by U. S. generals in Korea in the same way without punishment."

HEMPSTEAD, L. I. . . .

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 15.—Two women of Levittown take a crack at Newsday, the daily here, for a column which "stated how dejected and bitter" the GI's were for leaving Seoul.

They, Harriet L. Wesser and Hilda Tax, quote a letter from a major in Korea to his wife which said: "Those lucky Canadians—I wonder how come they are being withdrawn from Korea."

The women wrote they thought all GI's should be withdrawn instead of "being kept there to die, probably so they can't get back here" and tell the real truth.

"Don't tell me," they continue, "our sentiments are due to the personal stake we have. We are not unique in our attitudes."

"If you dismiss these opinions because they are slanted, remember how many millions of citizens have slanted views."

Ithaca . . .

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The Ithaca Journal writes an editorial directed to Senators Ives and Lehman which warns them that "people hereabouts think much more about their young men and the useless sacrifice of their lives" than they think of "fighting the Communists in Asia."

"We can have more Koreans, either in Asia or Europe," says the Journal. "We must be shown that the safety of the United States is actually and not rhetorically involved."

St. Louis . . .

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Leaders in Washington are "interested only in 'saving face' and to the devil with the lives of our clean-cut American sons," said Mrs. Ben Snedeker in a letter to the Globe-Democrat.

"Haven't there been too many of them sacrificed in Korea already?" she asked. "How long are we going to sit still and take it?"

Truman's Budget Asks for 70% For War, More \$\$ for Trusts

The Basis for Peace in Korea

By William Z. Foster

To establish peace in Korea is obviously of the most profound importance to the peoples of the whole world. The warmongers, at the head of whom stands American monopoly capital, are trying feverishly to develop the Korean war into a devastating third world war. Consequently, the achievement of peace in Korea would deal a real blow to these assassins of the people. Every progressive force in the world, therefore, should strive for peace in that sadly ravaged country.

Three major issues are involved in the setting up of a firm peace in Korea. These—not necessarily in the order of their importance—are the return of Taiwan (Formosa) to the control of China, the seating of the representatives of the Chinese People's Government in the United Nations, and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. Of basic significance to the whole situation is that all of these problems have been "made in America."



TAKE THE "QUESTION" of Taiwan: The occupation of this Chinese island by American forces, especially through the United States naval blockade, is a gross outrage against the Chinese nation. The plain fact of the matter is that the United States, following out the insanely aggressive policy of General MacArthur and taking advantage of the war situation in Korea, arbitrarily seized control of Taiwan, obviously with the aim of transforming it into a great military-air-naval base.

The United States had no more right to occupy Taiwan than a European power to grab control of Long Island. It was a monstrous infringement upon the sovereign rights of China, of which country Taiwan has been an integral part for centuries. The Taiwan "problem," therefore, is entirely of American making. The only answer to it is for the American

(Continued on Page 9)

'Trib' Correspondent Calls MacArthur a 'Blunderer'

Homer Bigart, Herald Tribune war correspondent, blasted Gen. MacArthur in an article in Look Magazine as a "blunderer" and indicates strongly that he should be replaced. Bigart says, "The harsh and unassailable fact of the Korean campaign is that a fine American army, powerfully supported by the Air Force and Navy, was defeated by an enemy that had no navy, virtually no air force and scarcely any armor or artillery."

Don Whitehead, Associated Press war correspondent, just returned from Korea, said that American troops and their UN allies "are heading toward a mass evacuation from Korea."

Most military men and most war correspondents there "look upon an evacuation as inevitable," he says.

Whitehead expresses surprise upon returning to find a "great debate in Washington over

whether we should or should not stay in Korea. The Defense Department says no policy has been changed and that the army intends to stay."

"This debate is academic," Whitehead declares.

"Even if we could hold a beachhead, which is doubtful," he says, "the Allies merely would be trading manpower with the Reds—pouring more troops into a fight already lost."

Bigart's bitter attack says that "unsound deployment of United Nations forces and a momentous blunder" by General of the Army MacArthur helped insure the suc-

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—President Truman today announced his "rubber-band" budget for next year, estimating expenditures at \$71.6 billion, but warning that they will be stretched in the direction of \$94.4 billion. The lower figure would mean that one-third of the national income would be stripped from the people in the form of taxes and lowered living standards to pay the costs of Truman's war program. If expenditures reach the higher figure, it means diverting almost 40 percent of the economy to fueling the war machine.

Even at the lower figure, Truman estimates a deficit between government receipts and expenditures amounting to \$16.7 billion. In his message to Congress, which accompanied the budget, Truman said he will shortly submit proposals to raise this sum in additional taxes. When it is realized that the 20 percent hike in withholding taxes which went into effect in October is raising less than \$3 billion a year, it can be seen that new taxes of 15 to 17 billion dollars will wreck the economy of the average family, regardless of what they may do to the economy of the nation.

69 PERCENT FOR WAR

Sixty-nine percent of the budget is allocated directly to the military services and to Truman's international operations, which he admits will be mainly in the form of arms to Wall Street's satellites. But the whole budget is admittedly "totalitarian" in the sense that it was framed exclusively to speed up America's war making potential. In his message, Truman put it this way:

"The requirements of national security are reflected in every ma-

jor function of the budget. The entire government is being re-directed to meet the compelling demands of national security and each functional category includes activities which support directly or indirectly the defense effort."

Truman estimated that spending for the military services would reach \$41.4 billion for fiscal 1952 but he asked for authorizations totalling \$60.9 billion for this purpose. He called for actual expenditures of \$7.5 billion for international operations, but at the same time indicated he would seek authority for \$10.9 billion. These two items add up to \$48.9 billion in anticipated actual spending but on the "rubber-band" principle could stretch to \$71.8 billion.

The budget includes no detailed breakdown either for the military services or for the international operations. The President said these were not ready for submission. But is taken for granted his real purpose is to conceal from the people the size of the armed forces he plans.

Truman acknowledged, however, that in the past six months the size of the armed forces has been increased from one-and-a-half million and that by June it will reach three and a half million.

5 MILLION IN ARMY

Truman's proposal to draft 18-year-olds, not mentioned in this message, would presumably be aimed at a strength of 5,000,000 by the end of fiscal 1952.

While the details of the international operations are also veiled, Truman hinted at a stepped-up program for exploiting Africa, Latin America and other colonial areas. Private capital will participate, he said, resulting in increased supplies of strategic raw materials for Wall Street's war industries. And he might have added in increased super-profits for Wall Street, wrung from the toil of the colonial people.

The war motif which runs through the entire budget makes meaningless any effort to separate the expenditures for peaceful functions from those devoted to war preparations and assign percentages to each as this paper has done with former budgets.

For instance under the title of natural resources Truman included \$1.3 billion for expansion of production of atomic weapons. Under transportation and communication is included \$354 million for building up the merchant marine and subsidies to ship-owners. Under commerce and industry is \$330 million for applying economic controls including, of course, some form of wage freeze.

Similarly, under the heading of labor comes an item of \$165 million for manpower controls, designed to be used in placing workers in war industries. Under housing and community development, Truman included \$330 million for civilian defense activities and funds to aid private business in building military and defense rental units. The peacetime housing program authorized by earlier congresses has been brought to a complete halt.

Under general government is an item of \$164 million for the dispersal of government agencies to Washington suburbs.

On the other hand, expenditures

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Nusser Bailed, 10 More Held In Elizabeth

By Harry Raymond

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Nusser was charged with violation of a 1918 "anti-subversive" statute. The 10 who were arrested this morning were charged with violation of the same law.

2,000 LEAFLETS

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The 10 were brought before Magistrate John L. McGuire, the same magistrate who had set the \$30,000 bail last week in the Nusser case. They were defended by the attorney Morton Selvin, of

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Nelson Denied Right to Speak At Trial Opening

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Nelson is serving as his own counsel.

Defense attorney John T. McTernan, who is representing Andy Onda and James Dolsen, the other two defendants, must also delay his opening statement until the prosecutor has finished some time in January or February.

Meanwhile the prosecutor's procession of professional stoolpigeons will be giving their distorted versions of Marxist philosophy to the jury.

First prosecution witnesses today were two Pittsburgh city detectives, who got badly tangled up

(Continued on Page 4)

Memo to the Reader

By Alan Max
Managing Editor

I knew that running all those stories about our press builders in Brooklyn would get a rise from other places.

"You seem to be partial to Brooklyn," complain the press builders of the Chelsea area in Manhattan.

Fact is, I am partial—to any place that comes across with Worker subs. And since it turns out that Chelsea has been getting results, today I am completely partial to Chelsea. Worker builders of Chelsea, with a goal of 250 subs, reached the 100 mark last Sunday.

Incidentally, others in Manhattan that have reached 30 percent or more of their goals are the Olgin press builders, Inwood, Heights and 7th A. D. West.

I hope that someone in the Bronx or Queens will be complaining soon that they haven't receive proper recognition.

Getting back to Brooklyn, which seems difficult not to, the Worker builders of the Avenue U-Sheepshead Bay Area reached 50 subs last Sunday out of their objective of 150.

High Court Again Dooms McGee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Supreme Court today turned down a final appeal by Willie McGee, Laurel, Miss., Negro who was sentenced to the electric chair on

a frameup charge of rape.

The Civil Rights Congress which for the last five years has led the defense of Willie McGee, last night issued the following statement:

"In refusing to consider the case of Willie McGee, two weeks after a similar refusal of the case of the innocent Martinsville Seven, the Supreme Court has again put the official stamp of the U. S. Government on legal

lynchings of innocent Negro citizens. "The CRC plans to go back to the courts immediately to avert a Mississippi electrocution of this jimcrow frameup victim.

"We call on all Americans to wire, write and phone Gov. Fielding Wright, Jackson, Miss., urging he grant executive clemency to the innocent Willie McGee.

High Court Backs Right Not to Betray Confidences

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The U. S. Supreme Court today reiterated its position that a witness before a Grand Jury may legally refuse to answer questions concerning the activities and records of the Communist Party. The Supreme Court had taken that position in December in the case of Patricia Blau.

In an opinion announced this afternoon, involving Irving Blau, husband of Patricia, a majority went further and ruled that a witness cannot be penalized for refusing to answer questions of a Grand Jury which concern confidential communications between a husband and wife.

The opinion was delivered by Justice Hugo Black. Justices Sherman Minton and Robert Jackson dissented on the husband-wife issue.

Justice Tom Clark, who participated in the prosecution of the Blaus as Attorney-General, did not participate in the decision.

After ruling on the claim of privilege against self-incrimination, Justice Black said:

"This leaves for consideration the validity of the sentence insofar as it rests on the failure of petitioner to disclose the whereabouts of his wife."

Black's opinion quoted the district

judge as declaring at the time of the original trial that Mrs. Blau knew that she and a number of others were "wanted" as witnesses by the Grand Jury but she "hid out, apparently so that the process . . . could not be served upon her."

Black then continued:

Several of the witnesses who appeared were put in jail for contempt of court. Under such circumstances it seems highly probable that Mrs. Blau secretly told her husband where she could be found. Petitioner's refusal to betray his wife's trust therefore was both understandable and lawful. We have no doubt that he was entitled to claim his privilege."

The court today reinforced its previous ruling by spurning a case involving the refusal of Samuel H. Kasinowitz, Henry Steiner and Ben Dobbs to tell a Los Angeles Grand Jury whether they knew Dorothy Healey, reputed to be a Communist organizer. They were sentenced to a year in jail but the Ninth Circuit Appeals Court reversed the ruling. They now go free.

The court also declined to look into the case of Fred Estes, Grand Prairie, Tex., who refused to answer questions of a Dallas immigration commissioner about alien Communists. His conviction was reversed by the Fifth Circuit Appeals Court, and he also goes free.

The Estes decision made it clear the high court believes the constitutional guarantee against self-incrimination applies to more than Grand Jury investigations.

Negro Mother in Sit-In At Housing Authority

Mrs. Angelie Petus, Negro mother of three young children, last night began an all-night sit-in at the New York City Housing Authority, in her quest for housing. She was accompanied by two of her children, one two years old and the other three.

Mrs. Petus, who was evicted from her home at the Williamsburgh housing project while in labor with her third child, is now living in her father's crowded, cold-water flat at 221 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn. She moved there after her children and their grandmother had been locked out of the Red Hook temporary housing project.

Members of the Williamsburgh Community Association have been

getting the run-around from the New York City Housing Authority.

The Welfare Department has refused to reinstate the family on relief because it has no permanent address.

Mrs. Petus was evicted from her project home for falling behind five months on her rent. She had used her rent money for pre-natal care because Welfare failed to provide adequate funds for this purpose.

Koreans Press East Flank of MacArthur Army

The east flank of MacArthur's troops in central Korea was being pressed hard by forces of the Korean People's Republic and Chinese volunteers, as the possibility was strengthened that the U. S. troops might be cut off from their Pusan beachhead, according to dispatches from Tokyo.

The U. S. Eighth Army reported reoccupying Osan, 26 miles south of Seoul. The U. S. troops did not find any Korean forces in the town.

But formidable Korean forces were reported ranging the rugged Sobaek mountains as much as 59 miles south of Wonju, pointing to the key passes down to the old Pusan beachhead and threatening to cut off the U. S. Second Division.

Brief Assails Kiendl Report

A brief containing exceptions to the report and recommendations of Theodore Kiendl, trial examiner in the case of David L. Friedman and seven other teachers suspended by the Board of Education, was filed yesterday with the Board. The brief was filed by the law firm of Witt and Cammer, and Mrs. Rose Russell, Teachers Union legislative representative.

Kiendl had recommended that the eight teachers be dismissed. The board is expected to act on the recommendations Thursday.

Teachers Issue Survey of Wages

A 16-page survey of the school salary problem was issued yesterday by the Teachers Union, entitled "The Facts Behind the School Crisis," to present the cause for school salary boosts.

ILSE KOCH GETS LIFE-TERM

AUGSBURG, Germany, Jan. 15.—A German court today sentenced Ilse Koch, "beast of Buchenwald," to life imprisonment for wartime atrocities against German's maximum penalty under West German law.

This is the second life sentence imposed on the Nazi concentration camp mistress. The first was

commuted by Gen. Lucius Clay, the U.S. commander who is now head of civilian defense in New York State and a director of a trust exploiting African resources and labor.

Clay justified his release of Ilse Koch on the ground that there was insufficient evidence of the crimes charged against her.

Nelson

(Continued from Page 3) and contradicted each other under cross-examination.

The two cops—Joseph Becker and George Marshall—had arrested Nelson, Onda and Dolsen and had taken part in the raids on the Communist Party headquarters in the Bakewell Building on Aug. 31 and in September of last year.

The two cops said they were working under direction of Judge Michael J. Musmanno, of Pittsburgh, who accompanied them on the raids.

Musmanno, a renegade liberal, served as the "private prosecutor," who furnished the official "information" against the defendants.

Becker and Marshall testified he told them he intended to "put the Communist Party out of business" through the raids. He raided the party offices soon after with Matt Cvetic, the FBI labor spy and the two cops.

He made this declaration in his judicial offices, at the time he was supposed to be on leave from the bench.

The detectives said that the literature seized in the raids was turned over to Musmanno.

Both cops admitted under McTernan's grilling that material taken in official searches was supposed to be impounded by the police until after preliminary hearings.

McTernan charged the judge had "embezzled" this literature, turning much material illegally over to the House Un-American Activities Committee.

McTernan asked the court to discharge the jury on the grounds that the prosecutor, Lorán Lewis, was now basing the "sedition" case on grounds not mentioned in the indictment.

The defense lawyer pointed out that Lewis in his opening statement last Friday made the defendants' connection with the Communist Party the central point in his case.

The vaguely-worded indictment, however, made no mention of the Communist Party. The defendants were thus not told what was the charge against them as the state and federal constitutions require.

Lewis also dealt at length with Nelson's services in the Spanish republican army and elsewhere in past decades. He emphasized the long record of Communist Party activity of Onda and Dolsen.

The indictment, however, refers only to the distribution of Communist Party literature and other Communist activity in the last couple of years.

Rent Hike

(Continued from Page 1) gaining between landlords and tenants.

(This recommendation virtually decontrols many homes in controlled areas and makes possible landlord demands for 15 percent and more in rent increases on the threat of eviction or curtailed services.)

6.—That the total increase in rents be apportioned "equitably" among all the controlled accommodations in the property, with "due consideration" given to previous rent gouges.

The McGoldrick rent plan reflects the water-gate policy of Gov. Dewey and the bipartisan legislative leaders. It makes no reference to the spiraling cost of living, to the threat of wage freezes, to the soaring war tax burdens.

Instead, McGoldrick blamed the "communist move" to "forcibly seize control of all Korea."

WAYS TO BOOST RENT

McGoldrick recommended the following reasons for boosting rents:

1.—"An increase in the rental value of the housing accommodations by reasons of an improvement or added service or facility since March 1, 1950, for which the landlord has not previously

Furriers Naming Rent Delegates

A shop chairmen's meeting of the Furriers Joint Council, representing 15,000 workers, this week voted unanimously to send protest to Gov. Dewey against the plan for rent increases.

The meeting voted to elect two members from each local executive board to join the tenant delegation to Albany.

received an increase in the maximum rents."

This gives the landlord a blank check to determine what is an "improvement" or an "added service," many of them having previously cited a new window pane, toilet seat and repaired doorbell as extra "facilities."

2.—Generally, the consent of the tenant is required "but the administrator may waive the requirement of consent where the proposed improvement or additional service is reasonably required for the operation of a structure or necessary for the preservation or maintenance of the housing accommodations, or where 75 percent of the tenants in a large structure consent to such improvements."

3.—A voluntary increase of 15 percent is permitted if the tenant signs a two-year lease. The landlord, according to the plan, must certify he will maintain all present services—but it does not demand that he repair, modernize or improve inadequate services.

4.—Increases will be permitted where there has been, since March 1, 1950, an increase in the number of sub-tenants or occupants which has made the accommodations overcrowded.

5.—Where the maximum rent, "because of peculiar circumstances," is substantially lower

than for "comparable housing accommodations."

6.—Where a landlord can establish that his net annual return is "clearly inadequate."

McGoldrick's formula of computing a "fair net return" for landlords on the basis of full value rather than assessed valuations is a bonanza for landlords and goes beyond the provisions in the Federal "net operating" formula which has already boosted rents to new highs throughout the country.

Some amendments to the plan were reported being readied by Democratic leaders Assemblyman Steingut and Sen. Quinn.

These proposals, however, were believed to be mainly of the "face-saving" kind to provide the Democrats—who have gone along quietly with Gov. Dewey on rent increases—with "tenant arguments" back home. It was learned that some high-ranking Republicans prefer a sweeping across-the-board rent boost even greater than 15 percent.

The McGoldrick plan, which was referred to the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, is expected to create a furore over its constitutionality. Many lawyers, and some legislators, are convinced that without legislative approval the recommendations cannot become law.

Daily Worker

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cess of the Koreans.

"No nation in the spot we are now in," he writes, "can string along with a leader whose ill-considered decision to launch the offensive of Nov. 24 precipitated and magnified the swift disaster."

Bigart, a Pulitzer Prize-winning war correspondent, said MacArthur "grossly miscalculated the intentions and strength of the Chinese Reds and North Koreans."

MacArthur personally visited the northwest front on Nov. 24, the correspondent says, and promised everyone to be out of the trenches by Christmas if the offensive succeeded.

"Seldom in military history," he declares, "has a victory offensive turned sour so quickly. For within 72 hours, the United Nations forces were reeling backward under the savage counteroffensive."

When the Chinese sprang their first surprise assault in early November, he writes, "any further entertainment of plans to liberate the frontier region with existing forces became a military absurdity."

Actually, the fact is that the Chinese government had long warned that it would not permit foreign invaders to approach its borders.

"Even after the initial Chinese attack," Bigart says, "MacArthur believed the Peking regime was bluffing and would back down in the face of his 'final' offensive."

Memo to the Reader

By Alan Max
Managing Editor

I knew that running all those stories about our press builders in Brooklyn would get a rise from other places.

"You seem to be partial to Brooklyn," complain the press builders of the Chelsea area in Manhattan.

Fact is, I am partial—to any place that comes across with Worker subs. And since it turns out that Chelsea has been getting results, today I am completely partial to Chelsea. Worker builders of Chelsea, with a goal of 250 subs, reached the 100 mark last Sunday.

Incidentally, others in Manhattan that have reached 30 percent or more of their goals are the Olgin press builders, Inwood, Heights and 7th A. D. West.

I hope that someone in the Bronx or Queens will be complaining soon that they haven't receive proper recognition.

Getting back to Brooklyn, which seems difficult not to, the Worker builders of the Avenue U-Sheepshead Bay Area reached 50 subs last Sunday out of their objective of 150.

Pepperell Weavers Lead Fight Against Speedup

(See Column by George Morris, Page 6.)

Stellato Fears to Issue Trial Verdict

DETROIT, Jan. 15.—Fear of a crushing defeat when his hand-picked Trial Committee brings in its "guilty" report on the five Ford shop leaders, charged with being Party, has caused Carl Stellato, local 600 president, to stall of bringing in the verdict.

The five shop leaders, Ed Lock, Paul Boatin, Nelson Davis, Dave Moore and John Gallo, in a leaflet last week addressed to the 65,000 Ford Rouge workers had this to say about the stalling:

"Ford workers are being asked to believe that the Trial Committee can't get together because it is not out of the shop and getting paid by the local. The trial minutes and testimony hasn't even been typed up. The trial against us ended two months ago, yet the politicians refuse to bring in a verdict."

The five appealed to the rank and file to demand a verdict be



STELLATO

brought out, because day-to-day work in the union was being tied up by Stellato's stalling.

NEWARK 3d WARD IN DRIVE TO OUST ANTI-NEGRO COP

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 15.—Church leaders, two leading Negro newspapers and the people of Newark's Third Ward, have lined up solidly this week in a campaign to oust "Red" Smith, the city's most notorious anti-Negro cop. The campaign was brought to a head by a Civil Rights Congress petition drive centering fire on Smith and Detective Schein for their invasion of church services to arrest a worshipper on a petty charge.

The New Jersey Herald-News, the state's oldest Negro weekly, ran a five-column red headline on its front page: "Red Smith's Ouster from Police Force Sought by CRC."

Rev. R. P. Means, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church invaded by Smith and Schein, told his congregation of 1,500 last Sunday: "I am joining the Civil Rights Congress and I urge every member of this church to do the same."

The Board of Deacons of the Hopwell Baptist Church voted unanimously to donate use of the church for a CRC mass meeting Friday, Jan. 19. The church at

Clinton and Monmouth Sts., seats 2,000 people.

Petitions circulated by the CRC were signed by Hopewell Baptist members last week and, in addition, received the official stamp of the church.

Samuel Hoskins, editor of the New Jersey Afro-American was quoted in a CRC leaflet as saying: "The Rev. Mr. Means says he will be satisfied with nothing less than the removal of the men who invaded his church. . . . The Third Ward can't afford to be satisfied with anything less, nor can the people of Newark. The time to bottle up the Smiths and Keenans is now."

The Keenan mentioned by Hoskins is John ("Bull") Keenan, Newark's Publicity Safety Director who has stubbornly refused to discipline the two anti-Negro cops and who not long ago decreed a curfew against white people in the Third Ward after dark.

The CRC petition to oust Smith and Schein spread like wildfire in the Third Ward last Saturday, with many persons likening it to the campaign to remove the New York cop who shot John Derrick, Negro soldier.

Four police cars clustered at Prince and Court Sts. failed to intimidate the people from signing the petition and taking extra copies from their friends and neighbors.

A cop who sought to manhandle Lewis Moroze, secretary of the Jersey CRC, quickly faded when a large group of Third Warders headed by William Clarke, chairman of the Newark chapter, protested.

Cops who tried to rebait the Civil Rights Congress were answered by the people: "CRC didn't break into the church—Smith did!"

A five-year-old boy said: "I can't write, but Red Smith hit me once. Will you sign my name for me?"

French Left-Wingers Win Frameup Trial

PARIS, Jan. 15.—A major effort by the French Government to pin the "sabotage" label on the French "Left" ended in dismal failure when a court yesterday acquitted four prominent left wingers of betraying military secrets to a "foreign power."

The four included two well-known journalists, Jacques Friedland, editor of the weekly Regards; and Yves Moreau, editor of the weekly France D'Abord. Both papers are left-wing organs. The other two acquitted were Bernard Jouenneau, draftsman, and Captain René Azema, parachutists' instructor at Pau.

Nelson

(Continued from Page 3)
and contradicted each other under cross-examination.

The two cops—Joseph Becker and George Marshall—had arrested Nelson, Onda and Dolsen and had taken part in the raids on the Communist Party headquarters in the Bakewell Building on Aug. 31 and in September of last year.

The two cops said they were working under direction of Judge Michael J. Musmanno, of Pittsburgh, who accompanied them on the raids.

Musmanno, a renegade liberal, served as the "private prosecutor," who furnished the official "information" against the defendants.

Becker and Marshall testified he told them he intended to "put the Communist Party out of business" through the raids. He raided the party offices soon after with Matt Cvetic, the FBI labor spy and the two cops.

He made this declaration in his judicial offices, at the time he was supposed to be on leave from the bench.

The detectives said that the literature seized in the raids was turned over to Musmanno.

Both cops admitted under McTernan's grilling that material taken in official searches was supposed to be impounded by the police until after preliminary hearings.

McTernan charged the judge had "embezzled" this literature, turning much material illegally over to the House Un-American Activities Committee.

McTernan asked the court to discharge the jury on the grounds that the prosecutor, Loran Lewis, was now basing the "sedition" case on grounds not mentioned in the indictment.

The defense lawyer pointed out that Lewis in his opening statement last Friday made the defendants' connection with the Communist Party the central point in his case.

The vaguely-worded indictment, however, made no mention of the Communist Party. The defendants were thus not told what was the charge against them as the state and federal constitutions require.

Lewis also dealt at length with Nelson's services in the Spanish republican army and elsewhere in past decades. He emphasized the long record of Communist Party activity of Onda and Dolsen.

The indictment, however, refers only to the distribution of Communist Party literature and other Communist activity in the last couple of years.

Teachers Issue Survey of Wages

A 16-page survey of the school salary problem was issued yesterday by the Teachers Union, entitled "The Facts Behind the School Crisis," to present the cause for school salary boosts.

Daily Worker

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periods" from the expiring Atlantic area cotton rayon contract.

The Pepperell plant employing 700 was shut down when its 102 weavers walked out on Jan. 2 in protest against arbitrator's decision raising the workload for workers to tending as many as 80 looms per individual. The arbitrator, A. Howard Myers, acted on the basis of time studies submitted by the company under authority he claims given him in the contract.

The stoppage, under rank and file leadership and in defiance of a back-to-work order wired by Emil Rieve, president of the CIO's Textile Workers Union of America, broke out as the union prepared for its conference in Danville, Va., over the weekend to set new contract demands.

Spurred by the Pepperell stoppage, workers of the Hathaway mill, largest plant of the area, passed a resolution in their shop meeting here demanding elimination of the compulsory arbitration and speedup clause. The Hathaway workers, too, acted in defiance of the known stand of the national leaders of the union, and of pleas by New Bedford Joint Board director George E. Carigan NOT to pass such a resolution.

WIDESPREAD SENTIMENT

The Pepperell stoppage and Hathaway resolution have aroused widespread sentiment against speedup and collaboration-with-the-companies contracts, which the national and regional leaders of the TWUA had hoped to keep dormant until negotiations for a new contract affecting some 200,000 cotton workers are over. The agreement with the New Bedford-Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association usually sets the pattern for the pact. Shop meetings and local meetings over the weekend have sent many wires to the TWUA wage policy committee calling for an end of the arbitration-speedup clause.

The Danville, policy committee meeting ignored the demand for elimination of compulsory arbitration and a limit on speedup and work-load increases. Essentially, the program drawn up follows the Textron formula providing an escalator for a quarterly cost-of-living adjustment and cooperation with the mill-owners for "efficiency." The union will ask for a 12 percent general rise now, a minimum of \$1.19 an hour; \$100 pensions, vacation and holiday pay improvements and severance pay.

Since the "wildcat" walkout began, the company, association and government and union officials have tried every known device to break the lines. In view of the shortage of weavers and the opportunity the weavers have to get jobs elsewhere, spokesmen for the manufacturers threatened to invoke a blacklist to bar the hiring of any of the Pepperell workers by other firms.

The company placed full-page ads in the local papers arguing for the arbitrator's ruling and demanding the workers return. An effort is also being made to blame the weavers for the lack of work for the other 600 employees of the company.

Immediately after Pepperell shut down and, in effect, locked out its workers, almost all the 600 made jobless applied for unemployment insurance. Attempts are being made by manufacturers to disqualify the workers for jobless checks.

DEFIES GAG

The officials of the union, although treading cautiously, in face of the rising rank and file sentiment against speedup, sought to gag Anthony Biello, spokesman

for the weavers. But the militant group brought its case to the general public of the area and to the thousands of textile workers.

The hikes in the workload amount to a doubling of the task from 40 to 80 looms in one division, from 60 to 80 in another and from 40 to 60 in a third. The basis for the hike is the alleged discovery by a local time-study engineering firm that workers are not occupied every minute they spend in the mill.

In his appeal to the workers to return, general manager F. L. Dunlap of Pepperell gave the results of the alleged time study, purporting to show that with the increased workload the workers would still not be occupied 60 minutes every hour.

The workers ridiculed those conclusions and pointed out that the first effect is to eliminate many of the weavers and before long the earnings would be depressed below even their present low level. Earnings by skilled weavers at Pepperell range from \$55.66 to \$58.27, according to the company.

A request by the union for a time-study by a "disinterested party" was rejected by the arbitrator, who noted that the contract gives the company a right to be the judge on what constitutes "undue fatigue."

Rejecting the effort of union officials to gag him, Biello said in a statement published in the Fall River press:

"This lockout is an effort by the company to try and split and intimidate the workers. Weavers who quit the job in protest against the increased speedup and workloads, are not responsible for the closing of the mill."

"This act by the company proves once again that the company is not concerned with the welfare of the workers and is using the lockout as a whip over weavers and all the workers to enforce the mill owners' program of increased workloads and speedup in textile mills."

In line with its "unauthorized" tag on the stoppage, the union's leadership has done nothing to rally support for the Pepperell workers or for their right to get unemployment insurance.

In the meantime, the long-discredited rival United Textile Workers of the AFL has blossomed out with a leaflet to the textile workers of this area, which begins: "This is your chance to rid yourself of an organization that is dictatorial, and return to the true house of labor."

The UTW was not slow in taking advantage of the upsurge of indignation against the CIO union's leadership.

"An organization that tells you nothing about an increased workload to become effective until the day you report for work certainly is not the type of union you want," says its leaflet.

Stapled on each UTW leaflet was a membership application card.

The UTW's leaders, who now resort to militant-sounding language against the CIO, have themselves been practicing a policy kindred to company unionism and were for that reason long ago deserted by the textile workers.

The progressives among the textile workers have counseled against any shift of membership which, they stress, can only result in further division and disruption to the pleasure of the mill owners. They urge, instead, more vigorous effort and militancy within the CIO unions to defeat the Rieve policy of cooperation to employers for speedup.

High Court Upholds Arrest of Student For Open Air Speech

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In a majority decision which Justice Hugo Black assailed as a mockery of the guarantees of free speech, the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the conviction of a Progressive Party speaker for "disorderly conduct" in March, 1949.

The majority decision, delivered by Chief Justice Vinson, held that a lower court in Syracuse, N.Y., was justified in convicting Irving Feiner, Syracuse University student and a member of the Young Progressives, for a street corner speech made in March, 1949. The opinion stated that Feiner criticized President Truman, the American Legion, the Mayor of Syracuse and other local political officials.

"He gave the impression that he was endeavoring to arouse the Negro people against the white, urging that they rise up in arms and fight for equal rights," said Vinson. According to Vinson, Feiner ceased his speech after police had three times ordered him to stop. The majority opinion held that the trial judge was justified in holding that "a clear danger of disorder was threatened."

BLACK'S DISSENT

In his dissenting opinion, Justice Black said:

"I think this conviction makes a mockery of the free speech guarantees of the first and 14th amendments. The end result . . . is to approve a simple and readily available technique by which cities and states can with impunity subject all speeches, political or otherwise on streets or elsewhere, to the supervision and censorship of the local police. I will have no part or parcel in this holding, which I view as a long step toward totalitarian authority."

Black was critical of the majority of the court for taking as facts the finding of the trial judge. It was the duty of the police

officers, not to arrest Feiner, said Black, but "to protect petitioner's right to talk, even to the extent of arresting the man who threatened to interfere."

"I cannot agree with the (Supreme) Court statement that a petitioner's disregard of the policeman's unexplained request amounted to such 'deliberate defiance' as would justify an arrest or conviction for disorderly conduct," said Black.

"On the contrary, I think that the policeman's action was a 'deliberate defiance' of ordinary official duty as well as of the constitutional right of free speech."

Black said that Feiner was entitled to know "why he should cease doing a lawful act."

Referring to two other free speech cases decided in a positive and liberal manner today—Kunz v. New York and Niemotko v. Maryland—Black said:

"The three cases read together mean that while previous restraints probably cannot be imposed on an unpopular speaker, the police have discretion to silence him as soon as the customary hostility to his views develops."

Justice Douglas and Minton also dissented from the majority in the Feiner case.

An opinion written by Douglas held that the majority ruling made the police "the new censors of speech."

In Kunz v. New York, the court voided a New York City ordinance requiring a police permit for religious meetings in public places. The court also held that the Havre de Grace, Md., Council acted illegally in refusing two members of the Jehovah Witness sect the use of a public park.

Shoe Workers Here Win 10c Wage Hike

Four thousand shoe workers yesterday overwhelmingly voted to accept a 10-cent-an-hour cost-of-living increase won in a two-week-long stoppage. The vote sent 6,000 workers making expensive shoes for women back to their jobs today. It set the stage for similar increases for 4,000 other workers in the slipper and playshoes and stitchdown sections of the industry in the Metropolitan New York area.

Five thousand of the 6,000 walked off their jobs two weeks ago when manufacturers refused to listen to their demands for increases. One thousand I. Miller workers joined them two weeks later.

The settlement was hailed as a great victory by Isidore Rosenberg, manager of Joint Council 13, CIO United Shoe Workers.

Besides the 10-cent an hour wage boost, Rosenberg reported that Walter Brower, the shoe industry's "impartial" arbitrator, had revoked his ruling ordering manufacturers to withhold pay from the 6,000, and directing the union to pay damages to the manufacturers.

The 4,000 who packed Manhattan Center to vote on the settlement approved it with a few scattered negative votes. The union's demand originally was 15 cents and the raising of the basic minimum wage from 85 cents an hour to \$1. They cheered when Rosenberg said a "struggle" would be made in the future for the higher minimum, and for an end to the split vacation period and restoration of two consecutive weeks vacation during the year.

Both Rosenberg and Filippo DeNovellis, secretary of the joint council, praised the work of Harry Sacher, the council's attorney. Sacher received heavy and long applause as he spoke briefly and complimented union members for standing solidly behind their demands during the two-week stoppage.

"If contracts do not answer the needs of working people, then it's contracts that must die and not men, women and children," he declared.

600 ENTRAIN IN N. Y. TODAY FOR ALBANY RENT FIGHT

Six hundred New Yorkers will entrain today for Albany to demand the passage of strong rent controls that will halt all evictions and stop rent increases. The delegates will board a special train chartered by the New York Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Council, at 8:10 a.m. at Grand Central Station.

The main body of New Yorkers will be met in Albany by representatives from upstate cities. Included in the delegation will be representatives of unions, churches, parents, community groups and organized houses.

A comprehensive five-point program to be presented to the Legislature includes:

- Rent rollback to June, 1947 levels with strict controls.
- Extension of rent control to

so-called "new housing," now exempt, and to other areas not now included.

- Moratorium on all evictions.
- Fair Housing Act for all private and public housing, and amendment of the present Wicks-Austin Law barring jimmies in public-aided future housing to include present projects.

- \$500,000,000 public housing fund.

- Tighten the law on maintenance of services, with jail sentences for landlords who reduce vital needs.

In addition to the train delegation an automobile caravan will also leave for Albany.

The American Labor Party is supporting the delegation to Albany.

BIANCHI BILL IN ALBANY WOULD BAN MET LIFE BIAS

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Sen. William J. Bianchi, Manhattan Republican, tonight introduced a bill to ban discrimination in Stuyvesant Town. Sponsored by the American Labor Party which endorsed Bianchi in the last election, the measure prohibits bias in all publicly-assisted housing, no matter when constructed.

Sen. Bianchi's bill is an amendment to the Austin-Wicks Law passed last year, which bars discrimination only in those projects built on or before July 1, 1950. The Austin-Wicks legislation does not include such projects as Stuyvesant Town.

"It is against public policy and a violation of civil rights for public funds to be used to subsidize discrimination in housing through tax-exemption such as is granted to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.," Sen. Bianchi told the Senate.

The Met Life, landlord of Stuyvesant Town, is seeking a \$4 per room increase from the Board of Estimate effective Oct. 1.

The tenant's lobby here tomorrow will have a large contingent of Stuyvesant Town tenants, which is expected to push Bianchi's anti-discrimination and rent control measures now in the legislature.

Warning the legislators that they cannot duck the issue of jimmies, Sen. Bianchi declared:

"Either we are for discrimination or we are against it. There can be no half way endorsement of anti-discriminatory measures. No one should be allowed to say that



BIANCHI

he is against discrimination except in certain localities, or that he is against discrimination except when it applies to certain races, or that he is against discrimination but will make exceptions to the general rule.

"There should be no hedging on this vital question. It is about time that responsible people be made to stand up and be counted on one of the most crucial issues of our time."

Strike Looms at WKBW, Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Negotiations over a new wage contract may develop into a strike of eight announcers, news, commercial and script writers at radio station WKBW here.

The American Federation of Radio Artists warned WKBW, Inc., over the weekend that strike action will be taken unless the management resumes contract negotiations.

Lester L. Coggeshall, national AFRA representative, declared the pay scale at WKBW is "nearly 50 percent under that paid by other Buffalo stations."

Authorize Pan American Airways Strike

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 15.—Some 900 Pan American Airways maintenance employees voted today to authorize a strike for cost-of-living wage increases.

The workers walked off the job for about an hour and a half to vote authorization for the strike "when and if" their union calls it.

The maintenance workers are members of the Transport Workers Union, CIO.

Dewey's Dictatorship Bill Hit as An Attack on the Bill of Rights

By Max Gordon

Gov. Dewey's plan to set up a personal dictatorship under the guise of "civil defense" is sharply assailed in the current issue of *Editor and Publisher*, conservative organ of newspaper publishers, as "the most damaging blow to the Bill of Rights delivered by any state governor."

The American Labor Party likewise attacked the measure as "nullifying the constitution and establishing rule by decree." The ALP demanded defeat of the measure "in full—without any ifs or buts." It criticized Democratic Party spokesmen as proposing "mere tinkering with a phrase here or there," and insisted upon full public hearings.

The publishers' organ warns that the measure was apparently inspired by the Federal Civil Defense Agency in Washington, and would probably spread to other states.

The warning came as Republican State Headquarters let it be known that despite Dewey's seeming backtracking in the face of popular hostility, it expected the GOP-controlled Legislature to give Dewey "substantially the powers proposed" in the bill.

Introduced into the Legislature last week, the bill would enable the Governor, operating through a "Defense Council," to suspend virtually all laws and liberties of the people whenever he felt "enemy attack" is "imminent," or "sabotage" is threatened.

A public outburst against the proposal to give Dewey more power than any man in public life here has ever possessed, forced him to suggest postponement of passage of the bill, and further "study" of it.

Now that public clamor has subsided somewhat, the GOP state committee newsletter implied it is "the belief of many that the final draft of the act will include substantially the powers proposed."

Editor and Publisher declares editorially that "rubber-stamp approval" of the bill "would certainly be the most damaging blow to the Bill of Rights delivered by any Governor . . ."

It maintains the bill gives the Governor complete power to control the press and radio, and authority to by-pass both the state and national constitutions concerning liberty of speech or press.

The hand of Washington, so far not revealed in discussions on the measure, is suggested by Editor and Publisher, which writes that the "legislation apparently is a model civil defense bill" which has been framed for state legisla-

tures by the Federal Civil Defense Agency.

"Presumably, bills similar to it will be introduced soon in other states," it declares.

Earlier, the Democratic leaders of the State Senate and Assembly, Elmer Quinn and Irwin Steingut, attacked the measure as an arrogation of dictatorial powers by the Governor. The two Democratic leaders acted after they heard the wide outcry throughout the state. For several days following introduction of the measure, they had remained silent.

In a statement over the weekend, they said they hoped their criticism would be accepted "in good faith," and they offered to cooperate with the Governor in amending the measure. Their main concern appeared to be with provisions giving the Governor power to suspend local officers who did not go along with his dictates. Many of these local officers are Democratic.

Editor and Publisher took note of the fact that a spokesman for Dewey had last week denied that the proposal gives the Governor

(Continued on Page 9)

Of Things to Come Truman Flouts The Constitution

By John Pittman

A REAPPORTIONMENT of members of the U. S. House of Representatives according to population changes recorded by the 1950 census has been demanded by President Truman in a special message to Congress. Truman declared that "it is fundamental to the whole structure of the Constitution that all citizens have equal representation, so far as practicable, in the House of Representatives." He cites a Constitutional provision—Article I, Section 4—empowering the Congress to inter-



vene and alter state regulations regarding the "times, places and manner of holding elections for Representatives." He reminded the Congress that "for many years, the Congress exercised this power." He notes that in the interests of reapportionment, states have re-districted their areas in accordance with a standard set forth in a 1911 federal statute, which provides that Representatives should be elected by "districts composed of contiguous and compact territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants." The President then asks for more legislation to provide the states with standards, and he recommends specifically limits on permitted deviations in population between districts. Then, proposed Truman: "The Congress should not be satisfied merely with enacting such standards. It should assume responsibility for seeing that the standards are in fact complied with. . . . If there are occasions in which flagrant refusal to comply is made manifest, the Congress has the power under the Constitution to take the matter in its own hands."

THIS REAFFIRMATION of the power and authority of the federal government to intervene in the political situation of the states, even to the extent of enforcing the revision of boundaries, is indeed a welcome development in these days when reactionaries from James Byrnes and James Farley to George E. Schuyler camouflage their anti-democratic programs under the states' rights doctrine.

However, along with his message to Congress Truman sent a reapportionment table by which Texas and Virginia will gain one more representative each; Florida will gain two more; Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina will retain their present number; and Mississippi, Kentucky, Arkansas and Tennessee will lose one each, while Oklahoma will lose two.

The fact of the matter is that in each of these states, Negro voters are fraudulently and forcibly denied the franchise by the Bourbon ruling class, acting as Wall Street's lackeys. It is true that by dint of a long and self-sacrificing struggle, some Negroes have won back the right to vote in some of these states. But it is undeniable that Negroes in all of them are prevented from voting. And the masses of Southern whites are also denied freedom to choose candidates by the same Bourbon machines.

A FEW MONTHS AGO, Truman and the entire country were reminded of this situation by Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, in his argument in the federal courts against the "contempt of Congress" charge for which he has now spent nearly nine months in prison.

Dennis pointed to the presence on the House un-American Committee of John Rankin, the Mississippian who received only 4,400 votes in a district with more than 100,000 citizens of voting age. And he challenged the authority of the un-American Committee on the ground that Rankin, its member, was elected in violation of Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U. S. Constitution. This Amendment, Dennis pointed out, specifically provides that when the right to vote is denied "or any way abridged" by a state, "the bases for representation therein shall be reduced" in the same proportion.

Clearly, if the Constitution were strictly enforced, the Southern Bourbon rulers would lose a majority of their representatives in the Congress. Instead of this, we see these elements virtually controlling both the Democratic Party and the Congress today, a fact from which all U. S. citizens—in and out of the South—will inevitably suffer.

The Truman reapportionment proposals are a fraud and a hoax. Instead of serving the democratic provisions of the Constitution, they flout the Constitution, give new sanction to the imprisonment and disfranchisement of the Negro nation in the Black Belt, and rivet the yoke of Southern Bourbon reaction on the people of the United States.

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



Letters from Readers

The Farmer Doesn't Get It

Hartville, O.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I read with interest your column on the rise in price of city delivered milk, but feel it's time to explain to the people how these profits have come about, by underpaying the farmers, and overcharging the city people.

A few years ago I sold wheat at \$3.15 per bushel. Since then, the loaf of bread has gotten smaller, with an increase in price. But this year I sold the same grade wheat at only \$1.89 per bushel.

A few years ago, I shipped milk to the dairy for \$5.89 per 100 pounds. Today I am paid \$3.10 for the same grade of milk, while the delivered price of city milk here has increased 2 cents per quart.

I pay taxes on my land, pay

taxes on equipment to use that land, pay taxes on crop that comes from the land, pay taxes on the cows, and pay taxes on the income when I sell the milk, must pay to haul it to the dairy, and it is a lot of hard work and long hours to produce milk. I am paid six and a fifth cents per quart. Yet when this area is asked 22 cents for this same milk, we hear of surpluses, which the government buys up, to protect the dairy profit, and sends such tax bills to the farmer, and city consumer.

Farm taxes plus the high cost of farm equipment, etc., almost equal our income, and we are working almost for nothing.

It is also interesting to know that the same small group which controls the dairy, also controls the farm equipment manufacturing companies, etc.

A READER

Press Roundup

THE TIMES wants People's China to leave Korea but never mentions a word about the withdrawal of American troops. The Times attitude is summed up in the bully's cry of "You play my way or else I'll kill you."

THE COMPASS' Ted O. Thackrey doesn't want 18-year olds drafted. If we are going to draft them at that age, why not give them the vote, he asks. "The youngsters might, at least, have SOMETHING to say about the laws which are imposed upon them, and the people who are elected to represent us all. The status of the prospective draftees is more unfair than that of our founding fathers, who complained of taxation without representation."

THE NEWS is glad we are keeping our non-ferrous metals for ourselves and holds that, "If we can get out of this current (production) jam, perhaps we'll have learned an important fact of national prosperity and security." This security, according to THE NEWS, is based on H-bomb production.

THE MIRROR rails against black marketeers but doesn't want any strict control because too many "crooks and cuckoos" get into the works. And while

it thunders against the bureaucrats it never says an unkind word against the trusts and speculators who made theirs during the last war and are planning to do it again.

THE POST tries to prod President Truman to setting up some kind of price controls because profiteering "is creating bitterness and frustration." "As long as the people are convinced that a handful of people are getting rich out of the emergency Mr. Truman's pleas for sacrifice will be hollow."

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM is fuming over the new UN proposals which according to W-T give China a place in that body and close the door on Chiang Kai-shek, the object of the W-T love and affection. Although the proposal has been found unsatisfactory by People's China, the W-T demands the ouster of Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, and Warren Austin, U. S. delegate to the UN.

THE HERALD-TRIBUNE believes that the bipartisan policy cannot be dumped "unless the United States is to go wrangling down the road to disaster." Despite differences, pleads the newspaper, America must face "its enemies with strength and unity."

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

Pepperell Weavers Spark the Real Issue

WHEN THE 102 WEAVERS of the Fall River, Mass., Pepperell Mill walked out on Jan. 2 in protest against an increase in their workload, they sparked something very explosive in the textile industry. And they couldn't have picked a more timely moment to do so.

The mill, employing a total of 700 workers, was still shut down yesterday as a 21man wage policy committee of the CIO's Textile Workers Union of America gathered in Danville, Va., to frame demands for a new contract due in March affecting an estimated total of 200,000 cotton and synthetic yarn workers under TWUA contracts. These negotiations come after TWUA's president Emil Rieve whom the Wall Street Journal calls a "labor statesman," had voluntarily relinquished raise demands for three successive years on the ground that the poor textile manufacturers couldn't afford to give them.



What are the new plans of the TWUA's top leaders? They announced through their official union organ that they want the formula in the Textron Co. contract to apply to the whole industry. This formula is really patterned after Walter Reuther's five-year-cost-of-living escalator deal with the auto manufacturers. Only it is for three years. Like Reuther's deal, the pact also provides for compulsory arbitration of disputes and collaboration with the mill-owners for speedup in production. In the case of the textile workers this deal is even worse than in auto: it freezes a VERY LOW standard of living.

THE SIGNIFICANCE of the Pepperell stoppage (as described elsewhere in this issue) is the spotlight it throws on precisely the way this "ideal" contract that Rieve and Co. want would work out. The company called in an engineering firm specializing in the technique of making every minute of a worker's time count for the company. Its studies, the company alleges, reveal that the workers are wasting a great deal of time and seized upon its right UNDER A CLAUSE IN THE CONTRACT to set higher work loads—double in some cases, to as many as 80 looms per individual.

The union's officialdom made a feeble attempt to dispute the claim and the issue went to an arbitrator. But, as the arbitrator said in his report, the Pepperell company displayed in a full-page ad, "the union is neither disputing the practice or the data here, nor raising any specific objection to the method followed or the logic used in reaching the conclusions which the company presents in support of its proposals."

In face of that sort of rooking from both ends, what were the weavers to do but walk out. As for the company's and Rieve's cry that the contract and the arbitrator's ruling are "binding," it is well to go back three years and recall that the present pact was undemocratically jammed down the throats of the workers, with most of the small print not even known to them. So why should they stretch themselves to 80 looms to conform to Rieve's deal with the owners?

NOW, WITH THE PEPPERELL example dramatizing what the mill-owners and Rieve are cooking up for all textile workers for the next three years, a rank and file upsurge exploded in the New England area against renewal of the speedup and arbitration clause.

As a matter of fact, Pepperell, tacitly aided by the union's officials, took only another step in a speedup campaign that has been on for several years. In 1949, the textile industry pro-employer publication the Daily News Record, made a survey of the New England area (which we then noted in this column). Its writer said, in part:

"The failure of workers to accept heavier workloads has reached the crisis stage, according to some New England mills. Management says the matter has reached the 'impossible' stage because the workers fail to accept the cost-reducing measure despite the pleas of their union leaders."

"Many of the union officials admit that selling the workers new and heavier workloads is no easy task. According to one union official, workers often throw back this: 'we have to do the job not you, so we should have a right to decide.' 'Who are you working for, for us or for management?'"

The same combination of the employers and union officials are now trying to put over higher workloads in the name of "stabilization" and U. S. intervention in Korea.

COMING: Lenin: Architect of Peace . . . By Joseph North . . . In the weekend Worker

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Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, January 16, 1951

Bonanza for Profiteers

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S budget is a profiteer's joy-ride. It is a bonanza for the 20-odd trusts who get 80 per cent of the war contracts.

The budget is carefully worked out to redistribute still further the national income in favor of the top financial oligarchy. It is an act of economic aggression against the people of the United States.

The budget takes 70 percent of the total federal treasury and turns it over to the General Motors-duPont-Rockefeller and aviation combines who make the death machines.

The budget not only betrays the American people and their children to the tender mercies of the profit-hogs; it is a special act of contempt for the 14,000,000 Negro people. There is not a cent in it for any protection of the Negro people from jimcrow discrimination. No money for FEPC is mentioned or demanded.

EVERY AMERICAN NOW pays out in open or hidden taxes fully one-fourth of his yearly income. That is, you are now paying out THREE MONTHS OF YOUR WAGES IN TAXES, state, federal and municipal.

The Truman budget is going to jack that up by at least another two months worth—or more. That is, you are going to be rooked for at least FIVE MONTHS OF YOUR ANNUAL PAY ENVELOPE.

What for? For a worthy cause? For schools, homes? to fight and conquer polio, cancer?

No. To provide the biggest pork barrel the nation has ever seen for a handful of giant corporations who control most of our nation's economic machinery.

THE PRESIDENT CLAIMS we have to submit to this unprecedented looting of the national income because we are "in grave peril." That is the official alibi. But it is deception. America is not in danger from any nation in the world!

If America were in actual danger of aggression, then Truman's program for defense would be even more of an outrage than it is now. For, if America were really in danger, they why should the government plunder the pay envelopes of the working people, farmers, white collar and professional groups in order to finance the profits of the few top munition makers?

If America were really in danger, then the right thing to do would be to seize the giant corporations' factories for the nation's protection.

What kind of "national peril" is it which makes the rich richer and poor poorer? What kind of "national peril" is it which provides the Stock Exchange and the upper classes with the hideous prosperity of war, resting on the casualty lists of the people.

THE WALL STREET TRUSTS SEE in this budget a gigantic "pump priming" operation by which they hope to avert the economic crash which hovers over their outmoded profit system. The trusts don't know what to do with their "overproduction" except to turn it into the GUARANTEED PROFITS OF WAR ECONOMY. For them, a world war is a wonderful business proposition.

But for America it is suffering and death. It is wholly needless.

We believe that the working class and the nation should rouse themselves against this attack on America's hard-won living standards. We believe that up and down the labor movement the attacks on the wage freeze launched by the miners, the electrical union, farm equipment locals, furriers, and the New York distributive trades should be followed and expanded. The trade unions should demand a rollback of all profiteering prices to the pre-Korean war level. The right to strike must remain inviolate.

Instead of taxing the people to finance the trusts, Truman should tax the trusts to build low-rent houses, schools, etc.

The whole "let's-have-war"-policy should be junked at once for a peace policy and a peace budget! War is neither inevitable nor necessary. The world seeks peace. America should spurn this war budget and demand a peace budget for happiness, not for death.

THE CHOICE

—By Ellis



The Negro Mothers and The CHA Christmas Party

By Michael Singer

ON DEC. 22, the Daily Worker published a story under the headline "Housing Officials Too Busy at Yule Parties to See 25 Waiting Mothers." The mothers, 23 of them Negroes, had massed at the City Housing Authority offices in a desperate effort to obtain homes. The story described their plight, the horrible, inhuman conditions they were forced to live under and the long, deliberate jimcrow stall by CHA authorities to help them.

Recently a reader sent an unsigned letter to me as the writer of the article, charging "slander" against Lester Goldberg, CHA official in charge of emergency cases, who met with the Negro and white leaders of the New York Tenants Council. In that interview Goldberg told the Negro families that he'd "look into" charges of red-tape and discrimination but denied evidence of such jimcrow practices.

Goldberg had been reported as telling the delegation that because of Christmas parties he was "short-staffed" and "it was impossible to handle your cases." The Tenants Council delegation, headed by William Stanley, Manhattan secretary; Bernard Berger, Bronx secretary; Mrs. Hattie Brisbane, Bedford-Stuyvesant Council chairman, and John Elmore, Brooklyn secretary, rejected his alibi, and Stanley, in a report to the families after the interview, denounced the callous discrimination of CHA which could use the Christmas "spirit" as an excuse to be "short-staffed" for 25 Negro and white families suffering from the most medieval, dungeon slum conditions.

The letter writer, however, defended Goldberg as an "active trade unionist," "a symbol of courage," and once a "leader in the City Housing Authority strike." The writer went on to attack the Daily Worker story which told how "party laughter rolled from adjoining offices and liquor glasses tinkled." Said the letter: "These workers are overworked and work under miserable conditions. Once a year the boss lets them throw a party which the workers pay for out of their own pocket."

THIS REPORTER rejects the letter and its complaints as a crass example of white chauvinism. That an apparently progressive civil service worker, a

Daily Worker reader, can express such insensitivity to the problems of the Negro people and particularly, the plight of the Negro families that Christmas week-end, shows that white chauvinism is a deep-rooted evil among white progressive workers, that it has shown signs of increasing, and that it reflects itself in many ways.

In not one sentence, in not a single phrase, in not one word does the letter express shock, alarm, indignation and willingness to struggle against the jimcrow conditions in the CHA. Not once does the writer denounce the CHA's venomous exploitation of the Negro people. There is not the slightest criticism of the white chauvinism expressed by Goldberg who could enjoy a Christmas Party, could be "short-staffed" because white workers were enjoying themselves, could deny that the CHA practised discrimination, while Negro mothers waited with weary, hungry babies in their arms outside the offices where the "laughter rolled" and the "glasses tinkled."

WE AGREE with the letter that the major criminality of jimcrowism and anti-Negro brutality must be charged to the top officials in City Hall and CHA—to the Wall St. imperialists daily driving the Negro people into deeper poverty, enslavement and cannon fodder for monopoly profits. We agree that the major targets are top city officials controlled by the reality trusts who have sabotaged every effort for mass construction of low-cost housing, who hope even now to destroy the inadequate public housing projects. Of course, they are the main enemies.

No one who has ever read the Daily Worker or listened to the Communist Party can say that these Wall St. war gougers have ever been equated to the "overworked worker" in the CHA or to Goldberg.

THE LETTER declares that I "should have checked and gotten correct information from good union people before you

wrote the article." Here is white chauvinism at its worst. The Negro mothers, the Negro tenant leaders, the Negro and white delegation DID CHECK. The Negro families there were the BEST UNION people. The Negro mothers waiting for homes—many of them for more than two years—had the CORRECT INFORMATION.

Whom was this writer to believe? Goldberg, who had no time to process the cases because of the Christmas parties or the suffering Negro families?

What information should the Daily Worker have accepted? The CHA, which has for years segregated, jimcrowed and stalled Negro applicants or the families who revealed homes with swarming rats, falling ceiling, one foot windows, six persons forced to live in one room five stories up for \$45 a month?

It was not Goldberg who would "look into" the charges of jimcrow but the victims of jimcrow that had the information that were the best union people, that were the ONLY people the Daily Worker could and would believe.

If Goldberg is as good a unionist as the letter contends and as much a "symbol of courage" as it claims, then all the more shame on him for the brush-off he gave the Negro tenants, all the more criminal his subservience to the CHA's segregation policies.

AS FOR THE CHRISTMAS PARTIES and the letter's defense of the white workers who "tinkled glasses" while Negro families sat hungry and homeless outside their doors, this writer cannot accept and angrily rejects a situation where white workers, however overworked, enjoy themselves—regardless of the occasion—while Negroes stand in corridors waiting for homes.

This letter writer, Goldberg and white CHA workers have to choose sides. If they are progressive they cannot support the CHA conditions. The letter's intimidation that the Negro fami-

(Continued on Page 8)



'All for the Workers'

ON FEB. 25, 1881—a cold New England winter's day—a child was born in a poor household of an Irish immigrant family, in Taunton, Mass. The mother, Elizabeth, was a textile worker, worn out by excessive child-bearing and drudgery. The father, James, a laborer, was a political refugee from Ireland, where he had participated in an uprising against a British military garrison, and he steeped his family in Irish nationalism—or freedom for the people.

Less than six weeks from now, on Sunday, Feb. 25, 1951, we will celebrate the 70th birthday of the child born in Taunton. Workers all over America (and elsewhere, too) will do honor to one of the great leaders of the American working class—William Z. Foster—now chairman of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

When Bill was six, the large family, harassed by poverty, moved to Philadelphia. But Bill never forgot his birthplace where, as he wrote later, "It was in Taunton that the flag of revolution was first raised in the United States, in 1776. It was a red flag and was hoisted upon the town green or public square."

I hear that appropriate plans are now being made by workers in New England to celebrate the birth of one of their most famous sons. If all the cities and towns where Bill Foster lived and worked during his fruitful lifetime follow their example, as they should, the broad bosom of our country from coast to coast will be spangled with birthday celebrations.

PHILADELPHIA, for instance, has a lot of historic dates in Bill Foster's life to celebrate. He grew up there in a slum area at 17th and Kater Streets. Teamsters, building laborers, longshoremen were his neighbors. He went to work at the age of 10, experiencing his first strike, on the trolley lines of Philadelphia, and decided, "I was all for the workers."

At the age of 19, a tall slim youth, he stood at the corner of Broad and South Streets at an open air Socialist meeting. He eagerly drank in the words of the unknown speaker, bought the pamphlets, and "began to count myself from that time a Socialist." By then he had worked as a laborer, steamfitter, fireman, engineer and fertilizer mixer. This last job caused him to develop tuberculosis, so he bade farewell to William Penn and began his life as a migratory worker.

To follow Bill Foster's course during the next half century is to follow the life, the struggles, the organizations and the most advanced thinking of the American working class. But here I want to stick to my theme on the places which should particularly remember and honor Bill Foster on his coming birthday.

In New York City it will not be just because he has lived here for the last few years, but because it was here in 1900 that he first joined a union, the Street Carriers' Union. He worked as a trolley man on the Third Avenue line, tried to organize the men and lost the job as a result.

In 1930 he spent six months in a horrible jail here, on Welfare Island, along with Israel Amter, Robert Minor and Harry Raymond, for leading the great Union Square unemployment demonstration of March 6, 1930, after the police had refused a permit for the gathering and march to City Hall. Eugene Dennis was arrested in Los Angeles for the same "crime" that day.

They helped make working class history in this tremendous mass movement of the jobless demanding "the right to work." Bill right here in New York City. Millions of dollars paid since to workers for relief, unemployment benefits and social security were won by this movement.

YET THERE are many who describe Bill Foster as "a typical Western worker." And this is not inaccurate because from 1904 until the 30's he lived and worked largely in the West, starting with homesteading and railroading in Oregon. He was active then in the Socialist Party and became attached to a left-wing paper—"The Workingman's Paper" of Seattle. He was sent to report the Spokane free speech fight in 1909. This was when I first met Bill. He was arrested in the struggle, and served two months in jail.

He was on the committee which negotiated a settlement and won a real victory for the IWW as the hated ordinance prohibiting meetings was killed.

The Northwest is a part of the country identified with the younger years of Bill Foster and is greatly loved by him. No such historical occasion as his 70th birthday can pass without some real gala celebration in the area of Puget Sound and the Columbia River, in fact all along the Pacific Coast.

But two great industrial cities most identified with the mature years of Bill Foster, when he emerged as one of the best labor organizers this country has ever produced, are Chicago and Pittsburgh, hubs of the broad Middle West industrial area. He worked in Swift's car shops in 1917, when he conceived the plan to organize the packinghouses of Chicago.

After 10 years as a railroad worker, he became an organizer to undertake the job and he succeeded. It was a grim satisfaction to Bill, who was too poor to buy an overcoat when working for Swift in 1915, that in 1918 the union he built had won from the five big packers, besides other demands, \$6,000,000 in back pay alone for 125,000 workers. While Bill Foster sat listening to the federal arbitrator hand down this decision, he had a plan to organize steel in his pocket. It materialized in Chicago in August 1918.

This vast undertaking took him to Pittsburgh, where 24 A. F. of L. unions gave tentative support and Foster and his small group of militants did all the hard work. In September, 1919, over 365,000 steel workers in 50 cities struck under his leadership, and gallantly fought violence and hunger for three months. But the basis was laid for organizing steel, and wherever there are steel workers today they should honor Bill Foster, pioneer organizer of their industry.

This is only a first reminder. I will have more to say about Bill's birthday. Now let's hear from New England, Philadelphia, New York City, the Northwest, Chicago and Pittsburgh. What are your plans for honoring the 70th birthday of Bill Foster? The front ranks on this gala occasion belong to you. Lead the way.

SCIENCE NOTEBOOK

A Great Loss To U. S. Science

By Peter Stone

PROGRESSIVE AMERICA lost a valiant fighter for scientific freedom when Professor Walter Rautenstrauch died last week. Rautenstrauch was considered one of our



great pioneers in industrial engineering, and in 1921 was a co-sponsor with General George Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, in a project to rehabilitate industry in the Soviet Union.

It takes a long time to make a progressive, and Prof. Rautenstrauch traveled many paths before he took his stand with the left and progressive movements in American life. In 1930 he attracted considerable attention as an exponent of technocracy, the philosophy which preached that only engineers and "technocrats" could operate an economy for the common good. Together with Howard Scott, leader of that movement, he planned an energy survey of North America. But the onset of the depression caused Dr. Rautenstrauch to break with the technocratic movement.

He became interested in trying to solve the problems of industrial management in a "scientific manner." His works in this field include books and articles such as "The Economic of Business Enterprise"; "Who Gets the Money?"; "The Successful Control of Profits"; and "Tomorrow in the Making." In 1936 he again became prominent with his "break-even chart." But Rautenstrauch's really significant contributions came with his lectures and work in the field of machine design.

THE PROFESSOR learned the hard way, however, that free-enterprise capitalism stifled real freedom of scientific inquiry. His encounters with the industrial giants taught him that the profit motive would always

subordinate true science. Therefore he attacked those high in scientific circles who compromised their science—men like Arthur Compton, Dr. James Conant and Vannevar Bush, whom he called the "grand dukes" of science. He blasted them as a "scientific facade" for the bankers and industrialists.

Instead of an economy run only by engineers, he now looked forward to the time when "intellectuals with a conscience" could organize together with the ordinary people, workers of hand and brain, to defeat the warmongers and warmakers. In a meeting, which organized the New York State Division of Science and Technology of the Independent Citizens Committee, he was forthright in his denunciation of scientists who sell out their brains and scientific research to the monopolists.

DR. RAUTENSTRAUCH said that many of the world's problems have their roots in the improper development of the earth's resources. Congress and other legislative bodies, he believed, should come to scientists for counsel and advice in making policy in regard to natural resources, waterways, etc., instead of thinking only of pork-barrel legislation. Unfortunately most laws are still made without consideration of those who use the tools and applications of engineering and technology.

He cited examples of how private pressure groups retard natural processes, as in the fight against TVA, MVA, government exploitation of the Columbia River basin and the St. Lawrence seaway. He made a complete break with his technocratic philosophy, and in 1948 he helped found the Progressive Party of New Jersey. He fought for the rights of Dr. Edward Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards, when the latter was attacked by the House Un-American Committee.

Negro Mothers

(Continued from Page 7)

lies intruded on Christmas festivities—how else explain its utter failure to even mention their complaints while defending the parties?—is a vicious white supremacy concept.

The paper I represent will not equivocate on such festivities which reflect arrogant white chauvinism, whether it be Christmas, New Year's, birthdays or marriages. Wherever and whenever we see the white supremacist poison that creates such miseries for the Negro people, we take our stand. "Good union members" must do likewise unless they, too, fall victim to bourgeois ideologies and themselves become targets of the white supremacist ruling class.

THE LETTER'S ACCUSATION against the article in the Daily Worker with its overtones of "bad taste" alleged to this reporter, is in itself a horrid example of the kind of taste Negro workers have been getting from the CHA and other instruments of the bipartisan political supremacists.

In essence, the letter accused me of being on the side of the Negro families against Goldberg and the CHA. To that I plead guilty.

It is my earnest hope that this writer will learn to struggle not for people like Goldberg, not alone for the "overworked white workers" but for the Negro families who are the first victims, the main targets, the most exploited and oppressed peoples in America.

As a "good union member" the letter writer and Goldberg cannot profess to progressive thought, much less militant "symbols of courage," unless they learn that Negro families need homes, not alibis; that Negro families demand respect and consideration, not explanations of "short-staffed" personnel because of Christmas parties.

Soviet Agriculture Vice-Minister Dies

MOSCOW, Jan. 15.—The death of Nikolai Georgievich Naumov, 49, vice-minister of agriculture, was announced today. Naumov directed the government's elaborate rural electrification program.

The death of Maj. Gen. Andrei Yakovlevich Terebin, 45, chief of the Army's central hospital, was announced today.

Say U.S. Army Ordered Italy War Census

ROME, Jan. 15.—The Communist Party charged today that a government-ordered census of industrial materials was dictated by the U. S. Army high command. The government earlier ordered manufacturers to report immediately their stocks of some 300 critical materials ranging from rubber and steel to wood.

The new decree gave special police agents power to enter any factory or warehouse at any time to check on stored strategic materials.

Premier Alcide De Gasperi, meanwhile, was preparing to demand full dictatorial powers in all economic affairs, including control of labor and wages to get Italy mobilized for war.

The Communist Party charged that the industrial census was designed to "furnish to international organs (that is to say the American Army staff) indispensable information on the material inside Italy and on the necessities of the country regarding raw materials."

Tuesday Night is Youth Night

AT THE

Jefferson School

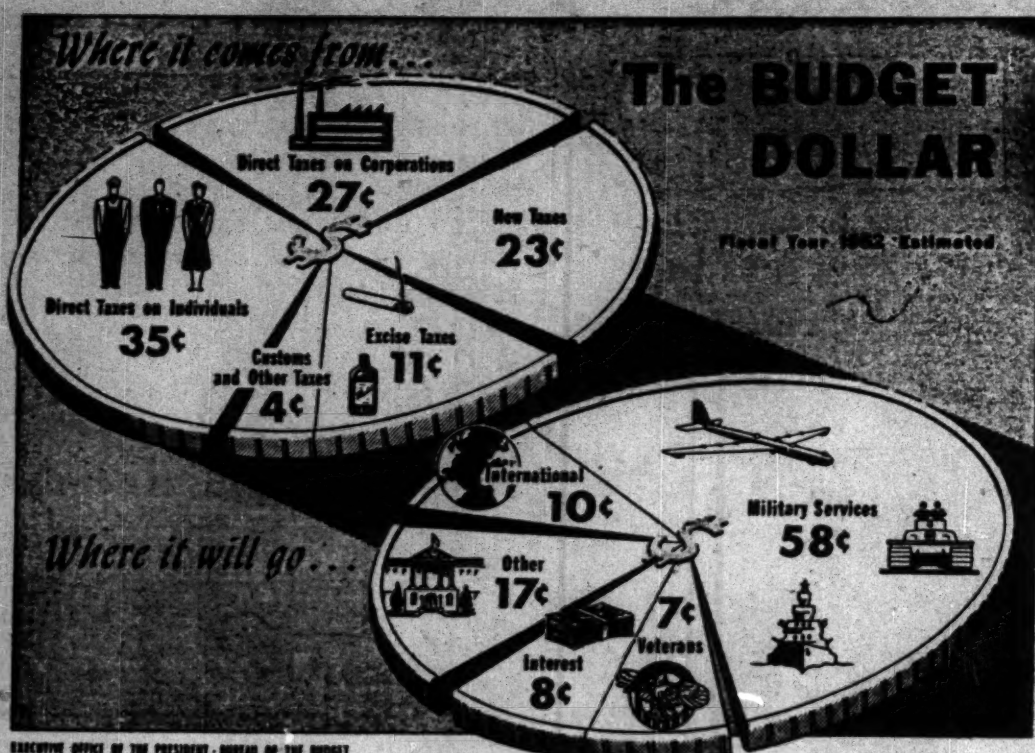
SPECIAL COURSES OFFERED ON TUESDAY NIGHTS FOR THE YOUTH. SPECIAL RATES ARE GIVEN TO MEMBERS OF THE LYL.

SCIENCE OF SOCIETY	6:30 and 8:15 p. m.
LA CIENCIA SOCIAL	8:15 p. m.
POLITICAL ECONOMY	6:30 and 8:15 p. m.
CAPITALISM AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE	6:30 p. m.
MARXISM AND THE NEGRO QUESTION	6:30 and 8:15 p. m.
THE SOVIET UNION	6:30 and 8:15 p. m.
MARXISM AND THE WOMAN QUESTION	6:30 and 8:15 p. m.
NATIONAL QUESTION AND THE JEWISH PEOPLE	8:15 p. m.

These and many other courses are offered on Tuesday evenings. These courses are not limited to the youth.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL of Social Science
575 SIXTH AVENUE, N. Y. C. WA 9-1600

Who Pays? Who Gets the \$\$



The above chart tells the story. It shows where the money comes from, and who gets it. It comes out of the pockets of the people, especially the working class.

It goes into the pockets of the rich corporations who own the big industries.

The government acts as the collector, the go-between, for the trusts.

The 35 percent income taxes rest heaviest on the low-income groups. The excise taxes on cigarettes, gasoline, etc., hit the consumer and let the rich get away. The corporation taxes are passed on, with government connivance, in the present set-up. The proposed new taxes will come from wages and salaries mostly. The people pay.

But the trusts collect. Sixty-eight cents of every tax dollar will go to the makers of munitions (the "international" item means arms shipments). The same Wall Street crew gets another eight as interest.

Benefits to vets, arising out of their services to the nation, equal 7—that's all. What is left is for "normal government"—with a few cents going for real welfare, schools, health, etc.

Truman

(Continued from Page 3)

are reduced for certain government functions if their contribution to the war effort is not of the most direct sort, although indirectly they may be extremely important to the war preparations.

Perhaps one of the most meaningful is the reduction of the sum for "participation in international organization" from \$55 million in 1950 to \$35 million in fiscal 1952. Rent control is down for only \$24 million, a bare two million above the figure for 1950.

Appropriations for flood control and the Bureau of Reclamation are reduced. The funds for agriculture are slashed more than a billion dollars below 1950. In that year they were \$2.8 billion. For 1952 they will be \$1.4 billion.

The cut includes a reduction in rural electrification and rural telephones from \$312 million in 1951 to \$269 million in 1952. Agricultural research is reduced from \$161 million to \$148 million.

In the housing field, Truman expects, through curtailing government programs and cashing in on old New Deal housing loans, to end up fiscal 1952 with a net income of \$102 million above disbursements. Under the Housing Act of 1950, Veterans Administration was authorized to spend \$150 million in direct housing loans to veterans. He said he would not recommend the extension of this program beyond the current year.

Loans to educational institutions for college housing will be brought to a close, Truman said. Although \$350 million becomes available for slum clearance in 1952, Truman will spend only \$65 million, mainly for "studying" slum clearance. Truman recommended the expenditure of \$290 million in federal aid to education to prop up a public school system which in many localities, especially rural, is leaning precariously.

Public assistance through the Federal Security Agency will continue at its usual rate of \$1.3 billion. Expenditures for the Railroad Retirement Board will rise slightly from \$598 million to \$646 million. Promotion of public health under existing programs will continue at \$350 million. Added will be \$25 million to train more army doctors. To assist local health services meet increased demands upon them Truman recommended the magnificent sum of five million dollars.

Veterans services will be reduced from almost six billion to \$4.9 billion. This includes a reduction in veterans hospital construction from \$212 million in 1951 to \$155 million in 1952.

Truman recommended in his message that Congress enact legislation to establish an FEPC "to prevent discrimination in interstate industries." But a careful examination of the budget failed to disclose any funds for this purpose.

Thus the President understated the case when he said, "in order that our resources can be diverted to meet the demands of national security, strict economy in non-defense spending is required. Such a policy is incorporated in this budget. For example, the only new public works projects included in this budget are those directly necessary to the defense effort. Construction on many public works projects now under way has been substantially curtailed. Many others are being contracted."

On the other hand, direct financial aids to business, in addition to the fat contracts involved in the military procurement programs, recur throughout the budget. Already mentioned is the aid to private business in exploiting colonial areas. Other aids are openly or covertly contained in the following:

- For "expansion of production," \$1.1 billion.
- Business loans and guarantees, \$90 million.
- Civil Aeronautics Administration (subsidies to airlines), \$199 million.
- Maritime Administration (subsidies to shipowners), \$354 million.
- Sale of timber to private business, (no figure).
- Encouragement to private builders to construct rental housing, \$100 million.

Truman admitted that expenditures during the fiscal year 1952 (which runs from July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952) may exceed the estimated figure of \$71.6 billion, especially in respect to the direct war items.

"Figures shown in this budget for both the military and international security programs may be subject to substantial adjustment as the defense program progresses," he said. "Actual expenditures will depend on how rapidly we are able to produce the military items for which funds are made available."

This statement focuses attention on the budget column headed

The Basis for Peace in Korea

(Continued from Page 3)

armed forces to be withdrawn forthwith from that whole area. The "problem" of Chinese representation in the United Nations is also altogether of American concoction. The People's Government of China clearly represents the 475,000,000 people of China, and, therefore, under the terms of the charter of the United Nations, it is indisputably entitled to be seated in that body.

Recognizing the logic of this situation, a whole group of nations, including India, Pakistan, Burma, Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., and, of course, China, together representing a large majority of the peoples of the world, supports the seating in the UN of delegates from People's China.

But the United States Government, doing the bidding of Wall Street, emphatically says No! It has refused to recognize the new Chinese government and, backed up by its mechanical majority of votes in the UN, consisting of representatives of Marshallized countries in Europe and Wall Street stooge delegates from Latin America, it has so far succeeded in preventing the seating of China. In this outrageous manner, the United States has manufactured the "problem" of the matter of China's delegates in the UN.

The answer to this is for the United States to cease its arbitrary, dog-in-the-manger opposition and to allow the great Chinese people to occupy their proper seat in the world organization.

The "problem" of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea has also been arbitrarily and artificially created by the United States. For it was this country which first sent foreign troops into Korea, thus interfering in the civil war in that country. This ruthless invasion of Korea by United States soldiers constituted another violent attack upon the peace and national integrity of that country and China.

That this American intervention in Korea was cloaked under pretended UN auspices, fools nobody but political illiterates. The burden of responsibility, under the head of getting foreign troops out of Korea, rests, therefore, upon the United States, which created the problem in the first place.

In connection with the establishment of peace in Korea there are two fundamental facts clearly to be borne in mind. The first of these is that, as we have just seen, all the obstacles to peace, the practical problems that the peacemakers have to contend with, have grown entirely out of aggressive American interventionism. Thus the three major concrete issues—the question of Taiwan, the seating of China's delegation in the United Nations, and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea—would not exist at all were it not for the machinations of Wall Street.

The second basic fact to understand about Korea is that aggressive American imperialism, which aims at the conquest of China as a major phase of its drive for world domination, will never voluntarily agree to solve any of the foregoing problems revolving about Korea. It will yield only to superior pressures. That is, on the one hand, to the unbreakable defense of the Chinese and Korean peoples, and on the other hand, to a determined refusal of the peace-loving American people to allow themselves to be plunged into a ruinous war by reactionary Wall Street's maneuvers against China and Korea.

The task, therefore, of the American people, in fighting to maintain world peace, is clear. We must bridle and defeat the Wall Street warmongers now controlling our government; we must put an end to the insane war hysteria, misnamed the "national state of emergency"; and we must insist that the Trumans and MacArthurs keep their imperialist hands off China, Korea, and other freedom-loving peoples of the Far East. In the present world crisis only vigorous action of the peoples can prevent another terrible world conflagration.

"recommended new obligatory authority" as the real gauge of what Truman hopes to spend on his war program. This column is explained by the Budget Bureau to mean "new authority to incur financial obligations."

"This figure is the best measure of authorizations (granted or recommended) to make commitments in a given year," the Budget Bureau said.

As stated above, the total of recommended new obligatory authority for fiscal 1952 is \$94.4 billion.

Inasmuch as six months of fiscal 1951 remain, the figure for new obligatory authority for the current fiscal year is also significant. It amounts to \$87.5 billion, most of which has already been approved by Congress.

Truman has estimated that by June 30, 1951 actual expenditures will be only a little more than half this amount, that is, \$47.5 billion. But he is not bound by this estimate any more than he is bound by the figure of \$71.6 for fiscal 1952.

Put another way, this means that Truman is asking Congress to authorize for spending in the next 18 months the fabulous sum of \$181.1 billion, minus only what has been spent since July 1, 1950.

Of this obligatory authority asked for the next 18 months, \$115 billion or 63 percent is allotted to the military. Total obligatory authority for international programs is \$20 billion for the 18 months, or \$135 billion for the direct war program.

The only limitations on how much Truman will spend are those placed by shortages of manpower,

raw materials, facilities, and the tempo of the mobilization effort. And, of course, there is one other factor which can prove crucial, the attitude of the workers, the Negro people, and the American people as a whole, to the senseless sacrifices Truman is demanding of them in the name of greater profits for Wall Street.

Dewey

(Continued from Page 5)

complete control over press and radio, and emphasized "nevertheless it is a fact under the present language of the bill."

"The spokesman says the State Constitution forbids passage of a law to restrain or abridge liberty of speech or of the press, the publishers' editorial declares. "So does the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. But this bill does not acknowledge these safeguards. As a matter of fact, gives authority to by-pass them, and by the time judicial interpretation could set the situation straight, irreparable damage might have been done."

In the event of an "attack," or threat of attack, or "sabotage," the Governor is empowered to "take, use or destroy any and all real or personal property . . ." Press and radio can come under this heading, Editor and Publisher notes. They can also come under the heading of "communications facilities," which the Governor also has the power to take over.

In its statement on the measure, the ALP charged that it is "a frantic effort to silence the growing voice of the people for peace."

"Moreover, the Dewey proposal is designed to divert attention from the real needs of the people—in housing, schools, rent and price control, civil rights and social welfare," the ALP charged.

Nusser

(Continued from Page 3)

Elizabeth, and were released in Selvin's custody. Hearing was set for next Monday.

Those arrested were Lewis Moroze, secretary of the New Jersey CRC; Frank Chandler, Arthur Gilmore, James Friedman, Walter Dyre, Bertha Blocksberg, Herbert Davis, and Helen Konrad, all of Newark, and Dorothy Leavy and Zeda Goodfriend, both of Orange.

Moroze, upon being released from jail, urged people from all over New Jersey to write, telegraph or telephone to Joseph Kirk, Mayor of Elizabeth, demanding an end to the intimidation and arrest of persons who speak up for peace.

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Mexican Workers Strike Back

By Jose Gonzalez
Special to the Daily Worker

MEXICO CITY
Let's call her Concepcion Alvarez. That isn't her name, but it will do. I met her in the office of the General Union of Workers and Peasants of Mexico, where the committee for the defense of the 7,500 striking miners in the towns of Palau, Nueva Rosita and Cloete has its headquarters.

Concepcion, whose husband Domingo is one of the strikers, shook with defiant laughter when I asked her a question.

More than two months of short rations, intimidation by Federal troops, and the bitter cold in an unheated shanty had not affected her sense of humor. Concepcion is a fighter, and she has helped to weld the families of the coal-mining region of the state of Coahuila, not far from the American border, into a formidable obstacle to the plans of Secretary of Labor Manuel Rodriguez Vazquez to destroy independent unionism and force the miners to accept his hand-picked leaders.

The question that amused Concepcion was this: "Do you believe that American enterprise will improve the living standards of Mexican miners?"

The enterprise referred to was the American Smelting and Refining Co., the Guggenheim-Rockefeller-Morgan corporation which owns two of the three struck companies, Sabinas Coal Co. of Nueva Rosita and Mexican Zinc Co. of Cloete. This trust also runs most of the coal, coke and zinc operations in that region and dominates Mexican mining.

HAD TO FIGHT

"Things are a little better than they were 15 years ago when my husband started working for the company," Concepcion admitted,

"but we had to fight for every crumb we got. And many of the concessions from the company are still only on paper. Take, for instance, the clause in the contract about housing. The contract calls for a house for each family, but many miners have received no houses and live in any sort of shanty or abode hut they can build in their spare time."

Concepcion, whose handsome, brown face betokened her Indian ancestry, spoke vigorously and expressed herself well despite the limitations of an education that ended with the second grade. And she knew her facts because she had had to prepare herself to address solidarity meetings of strikers' wives and families.

"The contract says that the houses must be hygienic, adequate for the size of the family and supplied with light and water," she continued. "You can decide for yourself what kind of benefits we have received from the Americans."

She described a typical miner's home—her own—in the village of Cloete, measuring off its size for me. It is an unpainted clapboard shed, divided into two rooms about 10 feet square by a partition which reaches only part of the way to the rafters. To this shed has been added a lean-to that is supposed to serve as kitchen. The floor, is of dirt and there are no windows.

HOME CONDITIONS

Although cold winds sweep across the northern desert at this time of the year, there is no means of heating the house—at best heating would be difficult because of the many gaping cracks in the thin board walls. Concepcion spoke with pride of the electric wiring her husband had installed a year ago at his own expense. But since the house had never connected to the company circuit, the



The wife of a Mexican mine striker prepares the family's food outdoors over an improvised stove. The strikers families are able to get only one filling meal a day.

family still has to use an oil lamp. The nearest water pipe is several yards away from the house. There is no toilet, no bath. Domingo built an outhouse; the company refused to furnish even the boards.

The Alvarez family has been somewhat more comfortable since the death of Concepcion's father. During his long siege of tuberculosis (without compensation, despite his many years with the company), the six children had been forced to sleep in one room with the parents. Although workers are lawfully entitled to compensation for injuries, lung disease, which is prevalent, is not considered occupational and entails no compensation. And the workers received nothing on "retirement."

Concepcion does the cooking outdoors over a brazier, using for fuel balls of coal-dust that the miners' families make themselves from a black mud which is a by-product of washing the coal. The fumes are so disagreeable that this fuel cannot be used inside the house.

Concepcion said the strikers' families are able to get only one filling meal a day. The union, with donations from organized labor in Mexico, the United States and Europe, is distributing flour, lard, beans and sugar amounting to about 60 cents per family per day.

STRIKE FUND FROZEN

The union's strike fund of half a million pesos (about \$58,000) has been frozen by the government and its consumers' cooperatives, with a capital of some 2,000,000 pesos (about \$230,000), have been closed and are guarded by federal troops. And under pressure from the Chamber of Commerce even some of the local merchants have refused to sell to the strikers.

The union halls and offices in the entire region are also locked, sealed and guarded by soldiers. Since the Cloete union hall is also the former motion picture theater, there is no entertainment. Formerly the strikers were forbidden to assemble in groups of more than three, and even small meetings were broken up at bayonet-point. But in the recent period the strikers have begun successfully defying this ban.

No foreign correspondent or

scene. The others have contented themselves with running the fakes spoon-fed them by the Secretary of Labor and his stooges.

To illustrate the government policy of hushing up the strike, Concepcion cited the case of an American free-lance journalist and photographer, who upon his arrival in the strike region, had been arrested by the military, deprived of his documents, camera and film, and removed from the area under guard.

So tight is the army control (without any declaration of martial law) that even the sister of a Mexican senator was driven out of Nueva Rosita for the "crime" of distributing food and clothing to needy families.

I asked Concepcion about the articles which are generally considered symbols of the success of American enterprise. She knew one family that possessed a gas stove, but refrigerators and washing machines are virtually unknown. Perhaps 10 percent of the workers have radios, but because of the undependable voltage they give poor results. Only three miners in Cloete, a town of two or three thousand inhabitants, have automobiles, all fifteen to twenty years old.

Concepcion sums it up this way: "My father died working for the Guggenheims and my husband has given them 15 years of his life. They have never voluntarily done anything for us and they never will; we don't expect them to because we understand their system. All we want is the right to fight for ourselves, and now the Secretary of Labor, who seems to be under the thumb of the American companies, is trying to take that away from us. Despite the trickery and terror and all we are suffering, we are holding firm and are going to keep fighting. But we can't do it all alone. If the American workers knew the truth, I'm sure they would help us!"

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WOR — 710 kc. WGBS — 880 kc. WOV — 1290 kc.
WJZ — 770 kc. WNEW — 1130 kc. WQXR — 1500 kc.
WNYC — 830 kc. WLAB — 1190 kc.

MORNING
9:00-WOR—Harry Hennessey
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WGBS—This Is New York
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WOR—Allan Edwards
9:30-WOR—Food; Alfred W. McCann
WNBC—Andre Baruch Show
WQXR—Piano Personalities
9:45-WGBS—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
WQXR—Composer's Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WGBS—Arthur Godfrey
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
10:45-WJZ—Victor H. Lindlahr
11:00-WNBC—Break the Bank
WNYC—For the Ladies
WOR—News
WJZ—Modern Romances
WQXR—News; Concert
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WGBS—Grand Slam
WJZ—Quick as a Flash
WOR—Queen for a Day
11:45-WGBS—Rosemary
WNBC—Dave Garroway
WQXR—Luncheon Concert
AFTERNOON
12:00-WNBC—News; Skitch's Scrapbook
WOR—Kate Smith Speaks
WGBS—Wendy Warren Sketch
WJZ—Johnny Olsen
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:25-WJZ—News
12:30-WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WNBC—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
WJZ—Herb Sheldor
WGBS—Helen Trent
12:45-WGBS—Our Gai Sunday
1:00-WJZ—Mary Margaret McBride
WGBS—Big Sister
WNYC—Famous Artists
WQXR—News Midday Symphony
1:15-WGBS—Ma Perkins
WNYC—Musical
1:30-WOR—Hollywood Theatre
WNBC—Answer Man
WGBS—Young Dr. Malone
1:45-WGBS—Guiding Light
WNBC—We Love and Learn
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Gloria Swanson
WJZ—Rod Henderson
WGBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—News; Foilright Favorites
2:15-WGBS—Perry Mason
WJZ—Ted Malone
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WOR—Rudy Vallee Show
WJZ—News
WGBS—Nora Drake Sketch
WQXR—Other People's Business
2:45-WGBS—The Brighter Day
WJZ—David Amity
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR—Buddy Rogers Show
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WGBS—Hilltop House
WQXR—News; Music
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life
WGBS—Winner Take All
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb
WOR—Tello-Test
WGBS—House Party
3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
WJZ—Happy Petton

4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife. Sketch
WOR—Barbara Welles Show
WJZ—Nancy Craig
WGBS—Strike It Rich. Quiz
WNYC—Music From the Theatre
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas Sketch
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones Sketch
WOR—Dean Cameron
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WGBS—Missus Goes a-Shopping
4:45-WNBC—Young Widder Brown
5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Straight Arrow. Sketch
WJZ—Chance of a Lifetime
WGBS—Galen Drake
WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
WQXR—Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Sky King
WJZ—Big Jon and Sparky
WGBS—Hite and Misses
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell
EVENING
6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Sports
WGBS—Allan Jackson
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:15-WOR—Bob Elson
WGBS—You and the World
WJZ—News, Dorian St. George
WNBC—Answer Man
6:30-WJZ—Norman Brokenshire
WOR—News, Vandeventer
WGBS—Curt Massey
WNYC—Wayne Howell Show
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WOR—Stan Lomas
WGBS—Lowell Thomas
WQXR—Symphonette
WJZ—Edwin C. Hill
WGBS—Beulah Show
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; On Stage
7:15-WGBS—Jack Smith Show
WOR—Mutual Newscast
WJZ—News, Elmer Davis
7:30-WNBC—News of the World
WJZ—Armstrong of the SEM
WGBS—Variety Show
7:35-WNEW—Teddy Wilson and Quintet
7:45-WOR—Kirkman-Goodman Show
WGBS—News
WNBC—One Man's Family
8:00-WNBC—Calvario of America
WGBS—Mystery Theatre
WQXR—News
WJZ—Can You Top This?
WOR—Mystery House
8:30-WNBC—Fanny Brice Show
WNYC—Music for the Connoisseur
WJZ—Opera Auditions
WGBS—Mr. and Mrs. North
WOR—Official Detective
9:00-WNBC—Bob Hope
WOR—Arthur Van Horn
WGBS—Life With Luigi
WJZ—America's Town Meeting
9:30-WNBC—Fibber McGee and Molly
WOR—Mysterious Traveler
WGBS—Truth or Consequences
WQXR—Music of Spain
9:45-WJZ—News
10:00-WNBC—Big Town Sketch
WOR—Frank Edwards, Comment
WQXR—Showcase
WJZ—On Trial
WGBS—Rate Your Mate
10:30-WNBC—People Are Funny
WOR—Show Shop

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Ted Tinsley Says

GENE AND JEAN

BENITA is the name of a used car corporation, and the New York Telephone Company is the name of a New York Telephone Company. Both outfits have essentially the same approach to selling a product.

I recently saw an ad headlined "BUY BENITA," accompanied by a picture of Gene Courtney, actress, in a scanty brassiere. The "BUY BENITA" slogan, placed next to Miss Courtney's picture, implied that her name was Benita and she was for sale. Actually, what was for sale was a '39 Dodge (for \$95), and other used cars. Gene Courtney did not, as far as I know, buy a used car, nor was she employed in selling them.

NOW I ASK YOU, where else in the world is there such freedom? Where else does a used car dealer have the sacred liberty to use a young girl in a brassiere to sell a '39 Dodge? Down with Communism!

The same paper which published the Benita ad recently carried a story about the rise in public phone rates from a nickel to a dime a call. Under the headline: ASK PROBE OF PHONE RATE RISE, was a picture which included a clock, a calendar reading "Jan. 6," and an attractive woman in a phone booth, looking into the camera, smiling happily, and holding a receiver in one hand. She wore high heeled shoes, swimming trunks, and a sweater which displayed her bust to good advantage.

THE DATE being January 15th, I am hard put to believe that this young lady, Jean Carman, went to the phone booth in that attire. I can only conclude that the buffoons who ordered the picture brought her there in a fur coat, and then instructed her to peel down to the shorts and the sweater.

How did the phone company expect us phone users to react? I think we are supposed to conclude that although calls now cost a dime, each time we enter a booth we will find a handsome young woman, clad in shorts and a sweater. Now I have tested this, and I assure you it is not true. In those few instances in which the booth was occupied by a woman, she was dressed for January, show no inclination to invite me to join her, and muttered, "Ten cents for a lousy nickel call!"

ANOTHER IMPLICATION of the illustration is that Miss Carman, who smiles happily, enjoys the new rate for calls. If such an attractive woman enjoys paying a dime for a nickel call, why shouldn't I? Well, I can't just begin to list the reasons.

I notice that women customers have been pretty well ignored in all this. I would suggest that the phone company take my picture, in shoes, socks, garters, underwear, and a big smile, as I put a dime in the coin box. I won't guarantee results, but it's worth a try.

The whole business reminds me of a picture some time back of a draftee surrounded by beautiful young women from a local night club. It was a noble effort, but somehow it didn't sell the Korean war to the American people.

I am waiting (not too impatiently) for a picture of Lana Turner in a bathing suit, reading Truman's new tax program and smiling.

Miss Courtney, Miss Carman, and Miss Turner, are all attractive women, but I find it impossible to confuse them with a '39 Dodge, a ten-cent phone call, or a brutal tax program.

Somehow, I don't like the idea of women being used as billboards—or is that "un-American"?

Ibsen's 'Enemy of the People,' Adapted By Arthur Miller at the Broadhurst

(Editor's Note: Considerable interest has been aroused by the revival of Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People" now playing at the Broadhurst Theatre in an adaptation by Arthur Miller, author of "All My Sons" and "Death of a Salesman." The following is from a comment on the play that will appear in the February issue of *Masses & Mainstream*, the Marxist cultural monthly, of which Sillen is the editor.)

By Samuel Sillen

HENRIK IBSEN wrote "An Enemy of the People" in 1882, but it is by no means a museum piece. In the current adaptation by Arthur Miller, the play gives audiences the impression that it is dealing with questions of immediate importance in the United States today.

This is due in part to the contemporary accent of the production—the idiomatic speech, the nervous pace, the indefinable echoes of the Great American Witch-Hunt. More basically, the sense of timeliness is due to Ibsen's concern (closely followed by Miller) with this living question: How shall the man who values integrity and truth behave in the face of a social order based on individual profit, lies and corruption?

THE PLAY DEALS with an honest man of the middle classes, Dr. Stockmann, who discovers that the famed healthy springs, on which the prosperity of his Norwegian town is based, are polluted. The man of science naively thinks that the investors will advertise this condition and spend money to correct it.

But Mr. Stockmann finds that his brother, who is the town's mayor, and the other owners denounce him as a crackpot and traitor; the pages of the "liberal" press are closed to him; the meeting of the townspeople that he calls to plead his case attacks him as an "enemy of the people"; his house is stoned, his schoolteacher daughter fired, his young boys beaten up.

It is a harrowing experience, and from it Dr. Stockmann learns that it is not only the spring waters but the sources of the town's moral life that are polluted. He also learns two other "lessons," and

these he preaches with great heat.

THE FIRST is that the masses of people, the "majorities," are inherently the stupid enemies of truth and must forever be fought by a tiny band of spiritual aristocrats. The second discovery, as he puts it in his famous closing speech, is that the strongest man in the world is he who stands alone.

THUS THE PLAY faces two ways. It is built on a deep inner contradiction. On the one hand it protests the rottenness of a society that deliberately sells poison for profit and tries to hang its critics as "enemies of the people." And on the other hand it preaches the ideas of the exploiting minority through its expressed contempt for the masses, its apparently noble go-it-alone concept of independence, and its implicit denial that there is a class in society which represents truth and the future.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the play evokes all sorts of contradictory responses. While some progressives see in it a defiant answer to the Un-American Committee, a reactionary critic like Brooks Atkinson of the New York Times hails it for "crossing all party lines." In Ibsen's time too he was heralded by some as the exponent of Nietzsche's Superman, while others, like the Danish critic Georg Brandes, saw in him a "hidden Socialist."

THIS DOES NOT TESTIFY to Ibsen's universality, but rather to the confusions of his petty-bourgeois outlook in the specific conditions of his time and country. These confusions in "An Enemy of the People" have not diminished but deepened in relation to the world of today.

As a text for our time, which the Miller adaptation strives to suggest, it becomes a banner that, for all its appearances of progressivism, can only lead an army marching backward.

Marxist critics, starting with Engels, have always warned against a mechanical, one-sided approach to Ibsen. Engels said that "whatever the weaknesses of Ibsen's dramas" they reflected the world of the Norwegian petty and middle bourgeoisie which in the 1880's was

very different, for example, from the corresponding classes in Germany. It was a world "where men are still possessed of character and initiative and the capacity for independent action."

With this concrete historical approach Franz Mehring, in his essay on "Ibsen's Greatness and Limitations," pointed out the difference between the pessimism of Schopenhauer and of Ibsen, the former suffering with head bowed, the latter rebelling, fighting. But Ibsen always foredooms the struggle. He shuts the gates to the "new epoch" which he proclaims in abstract, idealistic terms.

SIMILARLY, George V. Plekhanov, in a profound essay written nearly half a century ago, admired Ibsen's merciless portrait of the opportunistic newspaper editor and his images of capitalist hypocrisy and corruption. But Ibsen, with all his talent, keen insight and passion for truth, falls victim to the viewpoint of the very masters he indicts. He arrives at reactionary, absurd conclusions. He begins to speak in the language of a real enemy of the people.

Inevitably, Ibsen's contradictions led to a dead end. He became enmeshed in mysticism. He deteriorated as a dramatist.

But for him, as Plekhanov said, there was this mitigating circumstance: "The petty bourgeois compact majority whom Ibsen's hero addressed were Philistines incarnate. In modern capitalist society, with its sharply defined class distinctions, the majority, consisting of the proletariat, represents the only class capable of being inspired with zeal for everything noble and progressive." Ibsen's ideas stem from an earlier period of Norwegian life when a working class in this sense had not clearly emerged.

WHAT ABOUT Dr. Stockmann's banner in 1951—his attack on all political parties, on all classes, in the name of truth and integrity? This petty-bourgeois individualism is capable of arousing only a narcotic illusion of independence. It has a profound appeal to those who want to appear righteous and guarantee their safety at the same time. It is the intellectual Superman idea which Lenin so well described as the pretense of aloofness combined with the reality of joining the rulers in their attack on the people.

And this illusion the greedy minority would like to spread. For they know there is no strength in the man who "stands alone," no matter how brave his phrases. They welcome the hero who destroys faith in the masses, no matter how much he needles the rulers. A Dr. Stockmann would not have terrified them at Peekskill; a Paul Robeson with his message of peace and liberation, united with the thousands who came to hear and defend him, shook the classes that prosper on corruption.

The honest man of the middle classes, whom this play presents as hero, can today find no strength, integrity, or truth by going it alone in a world where hundreds of millions have joined together successfully to achieve a better life.

'Halls of Montezuma,' 'Preparedness' Film

By Harold Cruse

THE URGE to inject realism and three dimensional characterization in war films is hampered by the insistent demand that war films be first of all warmongering films. Hence, considerations of any social realism in such films must of necessity be always subordinate to the use of battle experiences of World War II to propagandize for World War III.

This is all quite apparent in Hollywood's latest war film, The Halls of Montezuma at the Roxy, which reviewers in the capitalist press have hailed as an outstanding achievement in dramatizing the human elements of war.

However, the film's overall effect leaves the same taste in the mouth as other war films. You get just what you anticipate in the way of the grand battlescene, sprinkled with variations of the stock-in-trade soldier types, i.e., scholar, humorist, psychoneurotic, professional, the doctor, etc. Also, we see in this film attempts to deal on a higher level with conceptions of the Japanese soldier, the results, however, are intensely chauvinistic.

THE FILM is concerned with the fortunes of Company B, First Battalion of the U. S. Marines, in the Pacific island hopping campaign. Lieutenant Carl Anderson (Richard Widmark), the company commander, though not a professional marine, has developed the kind of fatalism toward war and death on the battlefield usually associated with young career militarists who have nothing in civilian

life to return to or cherish.

This was rather incongruous in view of the fact that the lieutenant was a teacher of high school chemistry at home. The lieutenant is afflicted with recurrent migraine headaches. In the lieutenant's company was Conroy, the young marine whose experiences on Guadalcanal had left him fear ridden in the face of another frontal attack on enemy held islands.

Conroy, in civilian life, was a student in the lieutenant's chemistry class. At that time Conroy stuttered badly and was retarded in his studies. The lieutenant, then his teacher, helped him to overcome his speech defect by having him repeat, among other things, "Hope is the Mother of all Men."

WHEN THE FILM opens and they are on the invasion armada headed for another landing, Conroy is shrinking back. The Lieutenant comes to his rescue again and helps him to overcome his fear by having him repeat, "Hope is the Mother of All Men." But the Lieutenant, himself, was as devoid of hope as if he were already dead.

The meaning of such a fatalistic outlook today in a war film is clear when we consider the warmongering nature of war films.

For any social realism attempted is nullified. In this instance, the flashbacks to the civilian life of Lieut. Anderson which should give us some insight into what made what he is on the battlefield amounts to only an artistic gesture.

His message is clear: Cast away all

hopes and aspirations for a peaceful life, our duty is to bear arms and die.

THEN THERE is the case of the youngster (Pretty Boy) who had developed strong racist and anti-social characteristics at home. His sister had married a Japanese in Hawaii and his mother was beset with fear of neighborhood scorn.

The virulent racism that has been cultivated in the marine bootcamp when the marine intelligence needed prisoners for information as to where the entrenched Japanese had concealed their rocket launchers. These rockets had temporarily stalled the marine attack. However, to the marines, "The only good J-- was a dead J--." The Japanese-hating youngster tried to kill the few prisoners captured, disregarding how desperately his company needed information. He, himself, is accidentally killed. Background probing in this instance was realistic but with negative results.

IN VIEW of the character of this film, it would be too much to expect that the Japanese would not be given the racist treatment. This they are with all the pseudo-scientific race concepts inherent in the "occidental" vs. "oriental" idea. Seemingly, the strategy and tactics of the landing itself was predicated partly on what the Japanese "mind" would lead the enemy to do under the circumstances, and not what the Japanese would do according to accepted military defense strategy.

Thus, the Japanese "mind" enabled them to conceal from naval

artillery and air reconnaissance a good-sized rocket launching base.

How this could be achieved on an island was never made exactly clear.

Further, the captured Japanese officers and enlisted men did not come through as individuals but as types—shrewd, mysterious, fatalistic, or obsequious and servile when captured. The use of huge flame-throwing tanks against the Japanese comes through like a delayed action preview of the wanton use of destructive fire weapons against the Asiatic peoples culminating in the use of the atom bomb.

INEVITABLY, the hidden rocket base is located after an almost disastrous patrol reconnaissance involving Lieut. Anderson, Conroy, Pretty Boy, the Doc and others. The Lieutenant was "carrying his head in a vise," and it was the Doc who kept him supplied with drugs to keep him going throughout the campaigns. It is the Doc who comes through with the real message of the film. He left it in writing when he was killed, in which he philosophizes on war, death, God and duty, and warns to us "to be always prepared so that this will not happen again."

Thus the Halls of Montezuma is not too far removed from the battlefield naturalism of previous war films. It is in technicolor with excellent photography, but beyond its war propaganda it is doubtful that impressions of it will last until the appearance of the next war film.

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WORKER Sports

New York, Tuesday, January 16, 1951

LIU TO MAKE IT 12 VS. DUKES TONITE

We Also Like DePaul vs. Manhattan; Note on That Stubborn UP Poll

By Lester Rodney

Another strong national power tries to crack Long Island University's growingly impressive winning streak (now 11) tonight on the Garden floor. The team is Duquesne of Pittsburgh, with a fine record of 11-1.

The Dukes were nipped only by Cincinnati, a top line team that whipped Western Kentucky by 25 points. And the very next night Duquesne bounced back to trim La Salle by 10 points. Among their

WE PICK

LIU and De PAUL.
Our Record—32 and 8.
(Picked St. Johns over Bradley.)

other victims are Arizona, Syracuse, Detroit, Wake Forest, South Carolina and Texas A & M.

Sparked by a pair of Brooklynites, Art Goldberg of Lincoln fame and Hal Cerra of Madison, the Dukes tallest regular, Kuzma, is 6-3½. Next is Goldberg, at 6-3, so it is apparent that the visitors are up against a terrific height problem when they tackle LIU, with the sensational 6-7 All American Sherman White, and the developing soph, 6-11 Ray Felix.

We look for LIU to remain undefeated, but despite the height differential, Duquesne has the class to make it a real battle and bring out LIU's best. There is no better, we think.

The opener pits Manhattan, with a nice record of 10-1, including a thorough thumping of Temple in Philly Saturday night, against De Paul of Chicago, with an 8-4 mark. However, a little examination of De Paul's record and personnel inclines this prognostication to the visitor. They lost to Bradley, Kentucky and Oklahoma A & M, the latter in double overtime at Stillwater. They've beaten Illinois in a return game after losing a one pointer at Champagne. And they hung a defeat on Cincinnati. In stocky 5-11 Beto Govedarica, they have one of the best all round players who will be seen here this year.

A Jasper victory will mean a leap into national stature.

COURT NOTES: LIU has dropped the Arizona game off their forthcoming hectic tour, which will still take in San Francisco, California, Kansas State and St. Louis. Buck Lai, assistant LIU coach, said yesterday that the game was dropped for a lot of technical reasons, but the question of discrimination against the Negro players was not involved in this cancellation.

LIU has an immovable policy of not allowing any of its team members to be discriminated against. "Our team stays together no matter where we play," emphasized Lai, "That is our policy and it won't change." When LIU became the first Negro and white team to play Oklahoma A & M at Stillwater, the team was housed together as guests of the school on the campus. Jimcrow separation was turned down in St. Louis too.

Joe Lapchick, Knick coach, spoke of the new pro rule providing that any player must get rid

Glenn Davis 'Will Not'

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15 (UP).—Star halfback Glenn Davis has been asked to accept a reserve commission in the Army but the former West Point great will not act on the request at this time, it was revealed today.

of the ball five seconds after receiving it, on pain of technical foul. It seems Indianapolis and Fort Wayne recently played a game involving six overtimes. In several of those periods not a point was scored because the first team getting possession of the ball held it for the entire five minutes and then took one shot at the buzzer.

SCORES YOU may have missed from Saturday night's games, since our Monday paper also missed up: Bradley moved up to Buffalo after the St. John licking and squeezed past improving Niagara 78-74. Columbia murdered Yale 90-48 in an Ivy at New Haven. Penn, still unbeaten in the Ivy, and meeting the Lions here tomorrow, beat Syracuse 7-67. Villanova hung a second defeat upon apparently overrated North Carolina State. Illinois and Indiana stayed unbeaten in the Big Ten, up to last night's big clash, beating Michigan and Michigan State respectively. Oklahoma A&M just did beat Drake 72-70 after three overtimes.

The United Press weekly ratings, as you see, puts Oklahoma A&M first, and LIU third. How they figure on the basis of schedule I can't understand. Too many southern coaches voting in that UP poll? Plus others like Wyoming's Everett Shelton who may not like LIU? A&M has beaten nobody of the stature of Kansas State, St. Louis, Denver and Western Kentucky to name but four of LIU's inter-sectional victims.

HELP US REPORT PEACE MOVEMENT

The Daily Worker knows that thousands of actions occur daily throughout the nation on behalf of peace. Not a few of them, recently, have been reflected in the local newspapers as the grass-roots surge against war continues to mount.

We urge our readers to send us such clippings, for it is clearly impossible for us, in New York, to get the several thousand dailies nationally. And no other New York newspaper is interested in showing the giant scope of the grass-roots outcry against war.

Yanks Stick to 14 Night Games in '51

The American League schedule provided the first major baseball surprise of 1951 today.

It revealed a slight reduction in the number of night games carded by the eight teams—although it did leave open the possibility of additions. "Only" 197 arc-lighters were listed compared to last year's record crop of 204.

The Browns, who often seem to be playing in the dark anyway, were responsible for the reduction. They cut their arc-lighters from 38 last year to 30.

The Senators will play 44 instead of 43 and the A's increased their night schedule from 32 to 33. The Indians held the line at 29—the same number as in 1950—and the White Sox will play 19

DAILY WORKER WEEKLY RATINGS

1. LIU, 11-0.
2. Kentucky, 10-1.
3. Bradley, 16-1.
4. Oklahoma A&M, 15-0.
- *5. Indiana, 9-1.
6. St. Johns, 11-2.
7. Columbia, 10-0.
8. Kansas State, 11-2.
9. Duquesne, 11-1.
- *10. Illinois, 10-2.

(*Not including last night's game against each other.)

SECOND TEN: Cincinnati, Kansas, Princeton, St. Bonaventure, North Carolina State, La Salle, Villanova, Washington, Wyoming, Beloit.

UP Ratings

- 1—Oklahoma A&M; 2—Kentucky; 3—Long Island; 4—Bradley; 5—Indiana; 6—St. John's; 7—Kansas State; 8—St. Louis; 9—North Carolina State; 10—Columbia.

SECOND 10—Illinois, Villanova, Wyoming, Cincinnati, Kansas, Washington, Southern California, Duquesne, Arizona, Brigham Young.

Hank Thompson Signs for 10Gs

Hank Thompson, who set a new National League double play record for third baseman last season, signed his 1951 contract with the New York Giants yesterday at an increase in salary to a reported \$10,000.

The 25-year-old Negro star participated in 43 double plays in 1950, breaking the old record of 41 set by Pie Traynor of Pittsburgh in 1925. Thompson batted .289. Hitting 20 home runs and driving in 91 runs.

Henry to Stay on

Clarence Henry of Los Angeles will be matched with the winner of Friday night's bout between Elkins Brothers of Washington and Bob Satterfield of Chicago, at the St. Nick's matchmaker Al Weill announced yesterday.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Touching on Various Topics . . .

LATEST RUMOR on the baseball commissioner front has Judge Medina being seriously considered by the moguls. All we can say at the moment is that baseball's loss would be justice's gain.

THE BIG INDOOR MILES races starting Friday night in Philly are safe enough for either Don Gehrman or FBI man Fred Wilt. The stylish Willie Slykhuus of Holland is back home—and mad. He came here to run but turned right around when the AAU's Dan Ferris limited him to \$2 daily expense money. Amateurs don't get paid, you know, but are supposed to be reasonably taken care of on expenses.

"Prices are higher now," Slykhuus told Ferris, "With only \$2 a day for expenses I'd have to spend my own money. I don't expect to make any money as an amateur but I can't afford to lose any of my own."

Ferris said sorry, that was the AAU regulation. (Remind me to find out some time whether Bob Kurland of the Phillips Oilers, who plays basketball under AAU amateur regulations, gets \$2 a day for expenses. And where some of our own amateur track runners get the pretty automobiles.)

Adding fuel to the sizzling fire, it seems someone mentioned that Slykhuus had come over without a heavy winter coat, and Ferris quipped, "Does he want us to give him a winter overcoat, too?" Ferris may pass this off as a wise crack, but that kind of crack somehow is reserved for "foreigners." Let's see Ferris make a crack about Wilt.

Anyhow, as the Olympic mile champion Slykhuus boarded the plane for home, he made one last remark which cuts right through to the middle of the whole amateur hoax.

"They want me to run for nothing and spend my own money for expenses, but they charge admission prices and make profit on the amateur meets just the same."

SEVERAL REACTIONS have come from the colleges mentioned here recently as having the same school songs. A Cornell man is the only one who really sounds righteously indignant, so maybe "High Above Cayuga's Waters" really originated at Ithaca, and the other places like Syracuse, North Carolina, Vanderbilt et al just adopted it. A Syracuse man in the press box a week ago genially admitted to me that such might indeed be the case. "So what," he said, "It happened a hundred years ago and it's a nice song. Let them sue us."

From LIU comes an anguished correction. I wrote that they had reached across the continent to pluck USC's "Fight On" song. But in that column I had been discussing alma mater songs, not fight songs, so the LIU representative has written to proudly inform us that the school's alma mater, "Hail, Long Island University," was written, words and music both, by Rosalind Newman, Class of '36, and was copyrighted by the school in 1940. This is the songs the magnificent voiced Joe Boardman sings between halves.

The same informant says that Miss Newman and Joseph Shifrin, a classmate, in 1940 collaborated on the "LIU Victory Song," which was replaced four years ago by "Blackbirds of LIU," a fight song composed by Professor Raymond Shannon, chairman of the music department.

Now this part about the fight song is undoubtedly true, since the names and dates are given and it just isn't the sort of thing one would make up.

The only trouble is that the Garden organist doesn't seem to be in on the fact that LIU also has its own fight song. For when the team takes the floor at the beginning of the game and the start of the half, what Miss Gladys Gooding gives out with is the University of Southern California fight song, and nothing else but!

I'm sure Clair Bee don't give a hoot whether they play the fight song, the funeral march, Tiger Rag or Beethoven's Fifth Symphony tonight when LIU takes the Garden floor. As long as Sherman White and company knock off Duquesne and remain undefeated. They will too. Best darn team in the land!

PARDON THE QUERY, but what exactly do some of these sneering sports columnists want Ezzard Charles to do? Since winning the title he has defended seven times, breaking all records for the elapsed time by any previous champion. He has taken on anyone who wanted a whack at the title, no hold barred. As champ he has knocked out every one of his foes except the former champ, Louis, who barely lasted the route. And yet the Post's Jimmy Cannon can write, after Charles' 10-round KO of Lee Oma, "It is obvious that the fight racket is in the Age of the Bum if Charles is the heavyweight champion of the World."

Will Mr. Cannon favor us with an account of just how often his hero, Gene Tunney, defended his title, and exactly who Tunney ever knocked out?

With the kind of tripe that comes out of some typewriters from a corner of Lindy's, it is obvious that the sports columning racket is in the age of the Bum.

SAM CORENSWEET, promoter of Sugar Bowl basketball program in New Orleans, speaking at weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Basketball Writers Association yesterday:

"We had a fine tourney, with Kentucky, Bradley, Syracuse and St. Louis. Of course, we'd still like to get some of the New York teams down here."

DAILY WORKER REPORTER, after the lunch, "Mr. Corensweet, you said you'd like to get some of the New York teams down there. Most of the New York teams have both Negro and white players and I have never heard of them being invited to the New Orleans tourney. Are you prepared to guarantee these New York teams no discrimination in housing or any other manner?"

MR. CORENSWEET: "Well, no, of course, because of the situation in New Orleans, we couldn't invite those teams. . . ."

D.W. REPORTER: "Then when you said you wanted New York teams you didn't mean New York teams like LIU, CCNY or Manhattan, like Columbia of last year or NYU of next year. You meant only all-white teams."

MR. CORENSWEET: "Now nobody ever brought that subject up before. Everyone understands how things are. . . ."

Well, basketball fans, it's certainly high time that the subject WAS brought up.